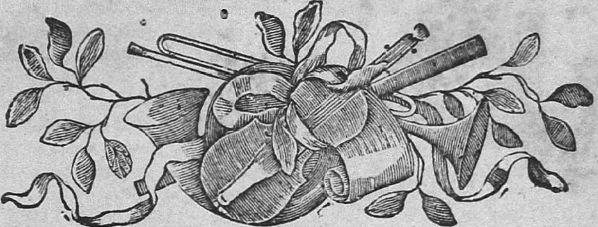
Vol. IV. No. IV,

THE Madras Monthly JOURNAL, OR INDIA RECORDER, FOR APRIL, 1807.

The gen'rous mind will ne'er refuse,
Each zealous effort to amuse.

W. U.



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THE MADRAS

MONTHLY JOURNAL;

OR

INDIA RECORDER.

Vol. IV. FOR *APRIL,* 1807. No. IV.

Original Communications, &c.

DRAMATIC SKETCHES;

OR,

A SERIES OF SELECT PASSAGES.

SERIOUS AND COMIC;

CHIEFLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HUMAN CHARACTER;

And Compiled from the most Celebrated Productions of

THE BRITISH DRAMA.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN NUMBERS.]

FALSTAFF'S HONOUR.

FALSTAFF'S HUMOUROUS CATECHISM AND DEFINITION OF IT.

P. Henry. WHY, thou owest Heaven a death.

(*Exit Prince Henry.*

Falstaff— *'Tis not due yet!* I would be loth to pay him before his day. What need I be so forward with him, that

calls not on me? Well, 'tis no matter: *Honour* pricks me *on.* Yea; but how if Honour prick me *off* when I come on? how then! Can Honour set to a leg? No—Or an arm? No.—Or take away the grief of a wound? No.—Honour hath no skill in surgery then? No.—What is honour? A word.—What is that word, Honour? Air.—A trim reckoning!—Who hath it? He that died o' Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No.—Doth he hear it? No.—Is it insensible then? Yea, to the dead.—But will it not live with the living? No.—Why? Detraction will not suffer it:—therefore I'll none of it: Honour is a mere scutcheon, and so ends my Catechism.

(Exit)

King Henry 4th, Part 1st, Act 5th, Scene 2d.

AN EXAMPLE OF DEAD HONOR,

On Falstaff's seeing the body of Sir Walter Blunt.

Falstaff— Though I could 'scape *shot-free* at London, I fear the *shot* here; here's no scoring, but upon the pate.—Soft! who art thou? Sir Walter Blunt!—*there's Honour for you*: Here's no Vanity!—I am as hot as Molten lead, and as heavy too: Heaven keep lead out of me! I need no more weight than my own bowels, &c.

Act 5th, Scene 4th.

After his jest with P. Henry, in offering him a bottle of Sack, for a Pistol.

Falstaff—If Percy be alive, I'll pierce him—If he *do* come in my way, so: if he *do not*,—if I come in his, *willingly*, let him make a carbonado of me.* I like not such *grinning honour*, as Sir Walter hath: Give me life: which if I can save, so;—if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end.

(Exit.

King Henry, Part 1st, Act 5th, Scene 4th.

The Merry Knight's definition of Honour is strictly in Character—A life of uninterrupted debauchery was much more to his taste than all the gilded baits of glorious danger—It was perhaps

* A piece of meat cut cross-ways for the Gridiron.

fear which (according to Shakspeare's intention) made him a Soldier against his will; for though really a Coward, he was afraid of being thought so; and still by every kind of subterfuge endeavored to preserve the *appearance* of bravery.

HOTSPUR'S HONOUR.

Worcester. Peace, cousin, say no more;—
And now I will unclasp a secret book,
And to your quick-conceiving discontents
I'll read you matter, deep, and dangerous;
As full of peril, and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'er-walk a *current*, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast footing of a Spear.

Hotspur. *If he fall in, good night!—or sink or swim:—*
Send *danger* from the east unto the west,
So *Honour* cross it from the north to south,
And let them grapple;—O! the blood more stirs,
To rouze a lion, than to start a hare.

Northumberland. Imagination of some great exploit
Drives him beyond the bounds of patience.

Hotspur. * By heaven, methinks, it were an easy leap,
To pluck bright honour from the pale fac'd moon;
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned Honour by the locks;
So he, that doth redeem her thence, might wear,
Without corrival, all her dignities: &c.

King Henry 4th, Part 1st, Act 1st, Scene 3d.

Warburton supposes this * is a bombastic passage in some play, and used in burlesque, for attempting impossibilities; and it seems likely, from what Worcester says immediately after—The impetuous Hotspur's Idea of Honour, appears to be entirely martial, and nearly allied to the absence of fear on encountering danger.—In this view of the word, almost every English Sailor and Soldier is a *Hotspur*, and can lay claim to *Honour*. We believe they will always gain *Honour* to their *Country*, but as to the *modern* acceptation of the term, we suspect they are very indifferent about it—

Shakspeare seems, generally, to consider *Honour* the seeking danger—or rather, that the mode to acquire it.

"'Tis the more *Honour*, because more *dangerous*."

King Henry 6th, Part 3d, Act 1, Scene 1st.

"If well respected *Honour* bid me on, I hold as little counsel with *weak fear*, as you my Lord, or any Scot that this day lives,

&c. &c. &c.

King Henry 6th, Part 1st, Act 4th, Scene 3d.

We think we shall here be excused laying before our Readers the following excellent rules for *general propriety of conduct*; which, if not solely *Honour*, is yet *very honorable*.

POLONIUS' ADVICE TO LAERTES, HIS SON.

Polonius. There,—my blessings with you;

(Laying his hand on Laertes' head.

And these few precepts in thy memory
Look thou character.—Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm *with entertainment*
Of each *new-hatch'd unfledg'd comrade*,—*Beware*
Of *entrance* to a quarrel, but, being in,
Bear it that the opposer may *beware* of thee.
Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy *voice*:
Take each man's censure,* but *reserve* thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the *apparel* oft proclaims *the man*;
And they in France, of the best rank and station,
Are most select, and generous† chief in that.
Neither a *borrower*, nor a *lender* be;

* *Censure* here means *opinion*.

† Chiefly generous.

For *loan* oft loses both *itself* and *friend*;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all,—To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou can'st not then be false to any man.
Farewel; my blessing *season* *this in thee!—

Hamlet, Act 1st, Scene 3d.

There are few, if any, directions for the voyage of life, that can surpass these of Polonious; and yet, strange to tell, he is generally *represented* in the character of a Buffoon!!!

C.

Madras, April 23, 1807.

AN ORIGINAL FABLE.

He that of greatest works is finisher,
Oft does them by the *weakest* minister.

Shakspeare's All's Well, &c. Act 2d. Sc. 1st.

APIS, having resolved to cut off a certain King of Egypt whose enormous excesses and barbarity had rendered him an object of universal detestation; issued orders for a general assembly of the Beasts to consider the most effectual means.

On the appointed day they all assembled in the Desert; and the God having joined them, directed each to point out his several ability to rid the Earth of this, its greatest Monster.

Thus encouraged; the towering Elephant proposed his powerful proboscis to beat him to the earth, and ponderous hoofs to tread him to his original dust.

The noble Lion, the devouring Tyger, the insatiate Hyæna,—each offered his destructive teeth and claws.

The Bear advanced his shaggy paws, to crush him in their fearful grasp.

Even the enduring Ass thought his thundering heel would accomplish well the intended purpose.

The Snake, with head erect and dreadful hiss, offered his mortal sting.

---

* Impress it firmly.

The vault-like widely expended jaws of the tremendous Crocodile, filled each breaſt with dire diſmay, while ſlowly he propoſed to entomb the vicious Prince within the frightful Cavern.

Each Beaſt having ſeparately vaunted his deſtroying powers; Diſcord waved her ebon wand, and the fierce aſſembly prepared to try their force *on each other*; when Apis, majeſtically riſing, with an awful voice commanded inſtant ſilence, and thus expreſſed the Sovereign Decree—"Your various powers were not unknown to me;—from me they emanated, as well ſufficient for the purpoſes of ſelf defence, and conſtant calls of nature—Mankind within themſelves, poſſeſs moſt ample powers and ingenuity to accompliſh their own deſtruction; nor do they need to delegate to others, thoſe murderous capabilities *they ſo eagerly improve*—The Gun, the Sword, the all-deſtroying Powder which emulates the thunder of the Heavens, will *ſoon* become, (without your aid,) the all-ſufficient dart of Death! Awhile ſuſpend your ferocious intents, and ſtill the futile rage which now ſwells each furious breaſt—To me, your utmoſt and united aid is not required to reſtore my people to their former happineſs—*Before a voice was heard*, forth from my preſence went the unnoticed and inſignificant Muſquito, whoſe venomous proboſcis long ere this, has punctured the impatient Monarch's vile intemperate frame; and before the Sun retires beneath the horizon, the Monſter will expire amid the horrors of a guilty conſcience, aggravated by every ſpecies of inſult and neglect, deſerted by thoſe who revelled on his bounty

Learn then from this, that Heaven needs not the aid of mortal ſtrength—Retire!—Your ſo much vaunted energies were for nobler purpoſe given, than baſe aſſaſſination!

Madras, 23d April, 1807. C.

THE POTTER'S SHOP.

A REVOLUTIONARY FABLE.

IN a Potter's ſhop, that was well-ſtocked with ware of all ſorts, a diſcontented ill-formed pitcher unluckily bore the ſway. One day after the mortifying neglect of ſeveral cuſtomers, "gentlemen," ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to his brown brethren in general, "gentlemen, with your permiſſion, we are a ſet of tame fools—without ambition—without courage—condemned to the vileſt uſes, we ſuffer all without murmuring—let us dare to declare

ourſelves, and we ſhall ſoon ſee the difference. That ſuperb ewer which like us, is but earth, thoſe gilded jars, vaſes, china, and in ſhort all thoſe elegant trifles, whoſe colours and beauty have neither weight nor ſolidity, muſt yield to our ſtrength, and give place to our ſuperior merit.

This *civic* harangue was received with peals of applauſe, and the pitcher (choſen preſident) became the organ of the aſſembly. Some however, more moderate than the reſt, attempted to calm the minds of the multitude—but all thoſe of *inferior rank* and coarſer fabric were become intractable. Eager to vie with the bowls and cups, they were impatient almoſt to madneſs to quit their obſcure abodes, to ſhine upon the table, kiſs the lips, and ornament the cup board.

In vain did a wiſe water-jug, (ſome ſay it was a platter,) make them a long and ſerious diſcourſe upon the peacefulneſs of their vocation, "Thoſe," ſays he, "who are deſtined to great employments are rarely the moſt happy—we are all of the ſame clay, 'tis true, but, he who made us, formed us for different functions—one is for ornament, another for uſe. The poſts the leaſt important are often the moſt neceſſary—our employments are extremely different, and, ſo are our talents.

This had a wonderful effect; the moſt ſtupid began to open their ears—perhaps it would have suceeeded, if a *greaſe-pot* had not cried out with a deciſive tone,—"You reaſon like an aſs—to the devil with you and your ſilly leſſons."

Now the ſcale was turned again—all the horde of *jordans, pans* and *pitchers*, applauded the ſuperior eloquence and reaſon of the *greaſe-pot*. In ſhort they determined on the enterprize—but a diſpute aroſe who ſhould be the chief—all would command and none obey—it was then you might have heard a clatter—pots, pans, pitchers, mugs, jugs, and jordans, all put themſelves in motion at once; and ſo quick, and ſo wiſely were their operations conducted, that the whole was ſoon changed—not into china, but, rubbiſh.

An admirable Lesson, for those, who

"With pikes and guns this moral dogma teach,
"Virtue conſiſts in nudity of breech."

PIERRE STUPPA.

The brave Pierre Stuppa, the Swiſs general, having been deputed by the thirteen Cantons to ſolicit the arrears of pay which had been owing for a long time to the Swiſs officers, M. de Louvois,

the war minister, who was present, said to the king (Louis XIV.) "Sire, those Swiss are very importunate: if your Majesty had all the money that your royal predecessors have given to that people, it would form a road from Paris to Basil."—"That may be," observed Stuppa, with an air of firmness; "but at the same time if your Majesty had all the blood that the Swiss have shed in the service of France, it would form a river from Paris to Basil." The king was so struck with the observation, that he ordered M. de Louvois to pay the whole of the money, without the least deduction or the smallest delay.

EXTRAORDINARY PETITION.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The humble Petition of Ralph Griffith, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Flint, for the present year, 1769, concerning the execution of Edward Edwards, for burglary,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioner was at great difficulty and expence, by himself, clerks, and other messengers and agents he employed, in journies to Liverpool and Shrewsbury, to hire an executioner; the convict being a native of Wales, it was almost impossible to procure any of that country to undertake the execution.

Travelling and other expences on that occasion 15l. 10s.

A man at Salop engaged to do this business.

Gave him, in part of the agreement, 5l. 5s.

Two men for conducting him, and for their search of him on his deserting from them on the road, and charges on enquiring for another executioner, 4l. 10s.—9l. 15s.

After much trouble and expence, John Babington, a convict in the same prison with Edwards, was, by means of his wife, prevailed on to execute his fellow-prisoner. Gave to the wife 6l. 6s. and to Babington 6l. 6s.—12l. 12s.

Paid for erecting a gallows, materials, and labour, a business very difficult to be done in that country, 4l. 12s.

For the hire of a cart to convey the body, a coffin, and for the burial, 2l. 10s. and for other assistance, trouble, and petty expences on the occasion, at least, 5l,—12l. 2s.

Which humbly hope your Lordships will please to allow your Petitioner, who, &c.

ABOLHAMED AND THE BRAHMAN.

ABOULHAMED was the only ſon of a wealthy merchant at Surat, and on his father's death poſſeſſed all his treaſure. Every thing that riches could beſtow was within his power; but he found that there were ſome bleſſings which riches could not procure—*long life* was not to be purchaſed; perhaps, for that very reaſon he earneſtly wiſhed for it.

This idea became ſtrongly impreſſed upon his mind; it was his laſt thought at going to reſt, and the firſt when he awoke.

When once the ſpirits are ſtrongly moved, they continue the agitation without a freſh effort; it was not then unnatural that his dreams ſhould be ſometimes on the ſubject which had engaged his waking thoughts. One of theſe dreams appeared to him a revelation in viſion of what he ſo earneſtly wiſhed to obtain—his guardian Angel bade him depart for Benares, where he ſhould find in the obſervatory, a *Brahman* ſitting near the great quadrant, who would inform him how to lengthen life.

His imagination dwelt with ſo much pleaſure on this injunction, that he conceived it to be repeated, and that to delay his voyage would be criminal. After the uſual time he arrived ſafely at Benares, and took the earlieſt opportunity of viſiting the obſervatory.

Upon actually finding a Brahman in the place as he had ſeen him in his dream, Aboulhamed accoſted him with a confidence founded on the hope of the Brahman being ſent there to meet him. "Venerable ſage," ſays he, "need I acquaint you with the cauſe which brought me to Benares?" "It is needleſs," replied the Brahman—"Why doſt thou deſire *long-life*? Is it to perfect thyſelf in knowledge, or in virtue? Haſt thou predicted ſome conjunctions of the planets which thou deſireſt to ſee accompliſhed—haſt thou entered upon a courſe of ſtudy, which the Angel of Death may prevent thy finiſhing, or commenced works of benevolence which the uſual term of human life is too ſhort for bringing to perfection? Aboulhamed with bluſhes confeſſed, that he wiſhed for long-life ſolely *to enjoy his riches*—"Alas!" ſaid the Brahman, "what enjoyment is there of life when old-age has deſtroyed our appetites and paſſions? Thy firſt wiſh ſhould have been for perpetual youth, and then the other would have been rational. Know, ſtranger, that before thy *heart* had begun to *beat*, the number of its contractions was determined. No art or earthly power can add one to the ſum, but it depends on thyſelf whether it ſhall be exhauſted ſooner or later. At the beginning of things, when Brahmah was appointed

to create the human ſpecies, he judged that 2,831,718,400* pulſations were the proper number for the duration of a life of 70 years—of theſe 100,800* are *daily expended.* If inſtead of this allowance thou wilt force thy heart to beat twice as many, although thy deſtiny be not changed, thou liveſt but *half thy time. By a life of reason and temperance the laſt ſtroke is long delayed*; but by waſting thy ſpirits in folly and riot, the appointed number is quickly accompliſhed.

Remove the balance from the Machine with which Europeans meaſure time, and the wheels will hurry through their proper revolution of thirty hours in a few ſeconds. Immenſe ſhould thy poſſeſſions be to afford the daily expence of 100,800 of the ſmalleſt coin—One day's income is too great to be loſt—Of how much more conſequence then is this ſum if applied to time, which is invaluable? In the diſſipation of worldly treaſure the frugality of the future may balance the extravagance of the paſt; but who can ſay, *I will take from minutes to-morrow, to compensate those I have lost to day?*"

"Thou deſireſt long-life—are there not many hours in every day which paſs unimproved, unemployed, and even unnoticed? Uſe theſe firſt, before thou demandeſt more. Be aſſured that the term which nature has allotted to our exiſtence, is ſufficient for all *her* purpoſes, and for all *ours*, if we employ it properly; but if we waſte our time inſtead of improving it, what right have we to complain of wanting that, of which we already poſſeſs more than we uſe?"

Aboulhamed, making his ſalam to the Brahman, departed; and like his fellow mortals, felt all the inferiority of being inſtructed, without the benefit of the inſtruction; for he ſtill continued to wiſh for life, and ſtill continued to ſquander it away.

ON MENTAL AND CORPOREAL PLEASURE.

"I PITY her to my heart," ſaid a lady, when ſhe heard that the huſband of her friend was no more, "ſhe will be miſerable for the remainder of her life." "She will," replied one of the company (more remarked for his bluntneſs than diſcretion) "ſhe will be miſerable until her grief has worn itſelf out, or ſome ſuperior pain engages her attention."—"*Superior* pain!" interrupted the lady, "what ſuffering can be ſuperior to that which we endure from the loſs of friends!"—"Our pains are various," replied her antagoniſt, "whatever we feel at the inſtant, we think to be the

* Brahma made his enumeration on the proportion of ſeventy ſtrokes in a minute.

worſt poſſible—he that has the head-ache will never believe the pain in the teeth to be worſe—but when the tooth-ache comes, then we exclaim, " any thing but this I could have borne with patience!" " What are all the aches in nature when compared to the *Heart-ache?* which is what my poor dear friend ſuffers!" ſaid the lady, earneſtly. " If you mean by heart-ache," returned the gentleman, " actual *bodily pain*, I am of opinion that the grief of Mrs. ——— will not be of long duration"—" I never heard any thing like this," ſaid the lady, " how can pain of the mind be removed by that of the body?—" It is the moſt certain way to remove it," ſaid the other.

The lady not replying, perhaps from aſtoniſhment; her opponent baſely took advantage of her ſilence, to ſupport the part he had taken by a much longer ſpeech than he ought to have made, had he been contented with his proper ſhare of the converſation—

" That the pleaſures and pains of the mind (ſays he) are ſuperior to thoſe of the body, is one of the falſe maxims which cuſtom has ſanctified, and which we are taught to believe, in common with other opinions, under the ſame authority.

" It can be no falſe maxim to aſſert, that the ſcale which is heavieſt, muſt preponderate. If we are poſſeſſing a moderate pleaſure, and can enjoy a greater, we naturally quit the former for the latter. If we are enduring pain, and a greater be inflicted, the firſt ſenſation is done away by the latter. Let us examine corporeal and mental ſenſations upon this principle.

" The pleaſures of the mind conſiſt in reflection on ſuch ſubjects, by which it is either inſtructed, or entertained. Suppoſe it engaged in the moſt intereſting enquiry in morals, philoſophy, or divinity; that it was receiving all the pleaſures which the moſt favoured author can beſtow, or enjoying a creation of its own, and roving at large from one fancied bliſs to another. All theſe ſenſations give place on the ſight of a fine picture, or the hearing of exquiſite muſic, (if we have a feeling of ſuch enjoyment,) or any other delightful appeal to the ſenſes—but they become annihilated in the preſence of a perſon we *love*—the pleaſures of the mind cannot then be attended to, even in their greateſt perfection.

" Let us now ſee if bodily pain be not alſo ſuperior to that of the mind.

" Suppoſe ourſelves treated with ingratitude where obligations have been conferred—that we have parted from friends for ever—that we have buried our neareſt and deareſt connections—" Now, you come to the point," interrupted the lady.—" That we are ſteeped in poverty to the very lips," continued the orator.—" Let

us imagine the heart aſſailed by any, or all of theſe torrents—in ſuch circumſtances ſhould we attend to a fit of the Bile ?—No—Of the gout ?—The ſtone ?—You begin to doubt—I will determine the point in a moment—let this *hot Poker* touch you, I warrant all your affliction vaniſhes, and BODILY PAIN is alone triumphant.

"To make this the ſurer, as in the other caſe, reverſe the propoſition. While your arm is burning, let any one bawl aloud, that misfortunes are coming on you thicker than they did upon Job ; you will find that the POKER muſt be removed, before you can receive the information.

"Now, though we all muſt acknowledge the truth of this argument ; there is no one but fears, that to believe it would be ſomething like wickedneſs." "It *is*, it *is* wickedneſs." replied the lady, "& I do not believe a ſyllable of all you have ſaid."

LA BAGATELLE.

FROM THE LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

JOE MILLER !—This *celebrated* name is known to have been an aſſumed one ; but hitherto the author, who has been *the cauſe of ſo much wit in other men*, has not had his due ſhare of renown. He was JOHN MOTTLEY, who alſo publiſhed, in 1735, a Hiſtory of the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, under the name of *Robert Seymour, Eſq.* and wrote a life of Peter the Great, as well as ſome pieces for the Stage. He was the ſon of Colonel MOTTLEY, killed at the battle of Turin, in 1705, in the ſervice of LEWIS XIV.

SHENSTONE, the Poet, divided the readers of a Newſpaper into the following general claſſes ;—the ill-natured man looks to the *liſt of bankrupts*—the tradeſman, to the *price of bread*—the ſtock-jobber, to *the lie of the day*—the old maid, *to marriages*—the prodigal ſon, *to death*—the monopoliſt, *to the hopes of a wet harveſt*—and the boarding ſchool miſs, to every article that relates to *Gretna-green*.

Mr. SELDEN, in this Preface to his "Hiſtory of Tythes," reproaches the Clergy with ignorance and lazineſs, and upbraids them with having nothing to keep up their credit, but *beard, title,* and *habit* : for theſe expreſſions he was attacked by three Divines, TILLESLEY, MOUNTAGU, and NETTLES, and their ſucceſs was thus repreſented—"That he was ſo galled by *Tilleſley*, ſo gaged by *Montagu*, and ſo ſtung by *Nettles*, that he never came off in any of his undertakings with more loſs of credit."

The Dutch say, that the English have caught them only by the *Cape*, but that Bonaparte has rifled their *pockets*.

The character of the Pettyfogging class of Attornies was well described by the CHIEF BARON in the trial of "MORGAN *v.* SERJEANTSON"— *Hostes humani generis.*

On the arrival of JOSEPH in Naples, several persons in that City, in order to ingratiate themselves with the new King, put his arms over their doors, and their names underneath, as tradesmen to his Majesty. In this race of Loyalty, the Public Executioner was not the last, for he put up—" G. TESSONI, *hangman* to JOSEPH."

When an Irish peasant would compliment the hospitality of a man, it is usual to say, " the *dry rot* will never be found in his cellar."

The following laconic dialogue took place between a Barrister and a Peasant who voted at an election at Connaught, in Ireland, on the occasion of a scrutiny.

Q. Who did you vote for?
A. For 'Squire O'Donnoghue, Sir.
Q. Did you take the bribery oath?
A. I did, Sir.
Q. What did you get for voting?
A. Five guineas, Sir.
Q. Get off the table, Sir.
A. I will, Sir.

" Our Navy," says a modern writer, " is distinguished into first, second, and third rates, according to their size and number of men;—but in battle," adds he, " they are *all first rates.*"

A *translator*, in the old English, was called a *traducer*: the term might be retained with great propriety even at this day.

The witty Lord Ross had such an aversion to a *dun*, that he once parted with a favourite horse, because he was of that *colour*.

The following article appeared in the Catalogue of the Museum of PETER III:—" *The skin of an English Alderman stuffed.*"—This is not an uncommon sight in the streets of London.

The letters of the Alphabet have of late been so wantonly and maliciously treated, that it would seem they had lost all charac- ter. Thus, A was caught in an intrigue with a Nobleman's youngest son; B eloped with the coachman; D was apprehended on a charge of swindling; C is found to be a dull long winded orator; G is to be convicted of perjury. The rest are often made to fight duels, get drunk in brothels, run away in affrays, and even to pick pockets.

BONAPARTE has promiſed the Dutch the *freedom* of the *seas.*— This is ſelling the *bear ſkin* with vengeance.

Sir *Walter Raleigh* uſed to ſay, " that the *fag* end of a law ſuit, the *fag* end of a purſe, and the *fag* end of life, were three of the greateſt misfortunes that could befal a man, except that of a *bad name.*"

There is a village in Wales called *Cold blow hill*—It is chiefly inhabited by old-maids.

Peter Boreus, the traveller, ſpeaking of the Ruſſians in his day, 1700, ſays, " that they were ſo ignorant that they did not know the *convenience* of a *gallows* "

A certain City Knight ſays, " he does not care a *fig* for what the newſpapers can ſay, or all the *raiſins* they can give for it."

Sir *Harry Wotton* uſed to ſay, that an Ambaſſador is one ſent abroad to tell *lies* for the *good* of his country. If *Bonaparte's* Ambaſſadors do not realize this definition, it is not for the want of telling *lies*.

Bonaparte ſays, he has *fifteen* ſquadrons at ſea: he need not be exact as to the number; our Britiſh tars will give the beſt *account*.

The new King of Holland ſays, that he will acknowledge the public debt of that nation; but he does not ſay that he will pay it.

A few days ſince, a field preacher, who had been a printer, obſerved, in his naſal harangue, " that youth might be compared to a *comma*, manhood to a *ſemicolon*; old age to a *colon*: to which death puts a *period*.

Copied from an Iriſh provincial Print.—" On Monday laſt a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. *John Fleming*, of Arran; it was making its way to the cellar, but was prevailed upon to ſtop in its courſe, and to take a copious draught of water, which not only allayed its thirſt, but cooled its courage, on which it went quietly to reſt."

Portrait painting is not ſo difficult now as heretofore, as the reſemblance will hold good in one thing—that generally *both faces* are painted.

An author has juſt publiſhed a book on the Art of Swimming, by which " a perſon," he ſays. " may learn to ſwim, before he ventures into the *water*."

A perſon advertiſing for a cook and confectioner very naturally mentions, as one of his principal requiſite qualifications, that he muſt be a perſon of *taſte*.

When the new King of BATAVIA was born, the mother was consulted on the name—"Why," said she, "as there never was a *Livre* in the family, let us have a LOUIS in it;" on which he was baptised by that name.

It is rather extraordinary that Bonaparte, in his revision of the Ecclesiastical Code, should endeavour to abolish *Lent*, after all the sums he has *borrowed*.

A Medical Man has lately published a list of incurable diseases, in which he includes that of a *scolding Wife*.

Moody, the actor, who has seen fourscore years in this *comical* world, has lately taken to himself another wife, and thus theatrically cut down *Marriage a la Mode* to a—*farce!*

The accounts in the Newspapers of the *fish* having been killed in the water at St. James'-square, remind us of the following bombast opening of a Poem by the head of a College of Cambridge:—

"The Sun's perpendicular heat
Has illumin'd the depths of the sea;"

To which a Cantab. facetiously subjoined—

"And the fishes beginning to sweat,
Cried, d—n it, how hot we shall be?"

Cowley the Poet, speaking of Agriculture, says, "We may talk what we please of lilies and lions *rampant*, and spread eagles in fields *d'or* or *d'argent*; but if heraldy were guided by reason, a *plough*, in a *field arable*, would be the most noble and ancient arms."

An American Bookseller has published an edition of the Common Prayer Book, with this notice, "that the matrimonial article is printed in *large* letter, for the use of *old* Ladies."

A new-married fashionable pair sport a carriage of the new *brimstone* colour, which they consider very appropriate for a *match*.

In the Island of Madeira it is calculated that there is a priest for every fifty seventh person, exclusive of friars.

Not very long since, the Minister of the Church of Crasthwaill, in the vale of Keswick, Cumberland, which has five chapels belonging to it, had a stipend of 5l. per ann.; a *goose-grass*, or the right of commoning his goose; a *whittle gait*, or the valuable privilege of using his knife for a week at a time at any table in the parish; and, lastly, a *hardened sack*, or a shirt of coarse linen.

Attempts have been made of late years to introduce the plantation of Scotch fir into Shetland, but ſuch is the coldneſs of the climate, that there is little hopes of ſucceſs.

It appears, by a ſtatement drawn from the moſt authentic documents, that the annual value of the manufactures of Great Britain amounts to ſixty-three millions, and that the number of perſons employed in thoſe manufactures exceeds one million and a half.

From the ſhallow ſophiſtry uſed by the King of Pruſſia, to varniſh over his diſhonourable conduct concerning Hanover, a punſter obſerves, that he muſt be a diſciple of the philoſophy of *Kant*.

DR. WARD.—An old woman having conſulted the doctor, he preſcribed for her : in a few days ſhe waited on him again, and in a pitious tone told him, that his preſcription had no effect. The doctor looked at her, and after a pauſe, ſaid, "You ſhould drink a glaſs of Gin ?" "*So I do, Sir.*" "You ſhould drink a ſecond ?" "*So I do, Sir, and a third and a fourth.*" "Why, you old b——," cried the doctor in a paſſion, "how can you expect that any medicine ſhould do you good, when you take ſo much pains to counteract it ?"

A letter, written by Jerome Bonaparte to his amiable wife, whilſt his ſquadron was cruizing off St. Helena at the end of March laſt, has been intercepted, but was intended to have been tranſmitted to America, by a veſſel bound to New York. It is a curious production, and was addreſſed "To *Miss* Patterſon !"

A modern philoſopher ſays, that woman was originally formed of wood, her tongue of aſpin leaf, her eyes of weeping willow, her cheeks of roſe trees, her lips of cherry tree, and her hands of *box* wood.

"A *seducer*," ſays a modern Lexicographer, "is a wretch that *swindles* a young woman out of her heart."

It is found that the laws which have been paſſed in America, for the purpoſe of reſtraining *duelling*, are not likely to have the deſired effect.

According to the new Conſtitution of the German church, the Catholics in that country are permitted to eat fleſh—that is, if Bonaparte leaves them any to eat.

Thoſe gentlemen who are ſo fond of *foot-races*, will have the *honor*, in all probability, to have their names inſerted with our running cattle in the *Racing* Kalendar.

To the EDITOR *of the* MONTHLY JOURNAL.

SIR,

You have doubtleſs frequently heard of a Taylor *cabbaging* his cloth. As not many of your readers may be acquainted with the origin of this phraſe, I ſend the following etymology, which I accidentally met with in a treatiſe on heraldry; and if you think it deſerving, you will give it a place in your Journal.

Speaking of the ſtag's head, as an Armorial bearing, the author proceeds:—"the ſtag's head is *cabossed*, from *caboche*, a popular Norman word, which term is peculiar to it, and ſignifies the act of *cutting* off the head *close* behind the ears; which was done and held up to encourage the dogs. An old leaſe which I have ſeen as a condition of the tenant's preſenting one annually to the landlord:"—"And the buck's head muſt be *cabbaged.*"

It is almoſt ſuperfluous to remark, that we aſcribe to a taylor the art of *cutting close*, when we ſpeak of his cabbaging.

A. B.

THE LATE EARL MACARTNEY.

Lord Macartney was indebted for his elevation in the world to Lord Holland, the father of Mr. Fox. He was originally intended for phyſic, and was travelling abroad to improve himſelf in that ſcience, when he formed an intimacy with Mr. Stephen Fox, the elder brother of the ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department, and the father of the preſent Lord Holland. At this time Mr. Macartney rendered his friend ſome very eſſential ſervice: what it was, we do not pretend to ſtate, but it was of a nature to awaken the moſt grateful ſentiments of the then Lord Holland, who, though he was not popular as a public character, had many private virtues; and among them may be numbered a never-failing ſpirit of renumeration for good offices to himſelf or any branch of his family. He therefore became the warm patron and friend of Mr. Macartney, whoſe qualities and talents juſtified that partiality, which invited him to leave the purſuit of medicine for that of politics. At this time it was thought adviſeable to ſend a miniſter to St. Peteſburgh, whoſe *perſonal* qualifications might render him agreeable to the *Empreſs* Catherine, and Mr. Macartney was accordingly appointed to ſucceed the Earl of Buckinghamſhire at that Court. What his perſonal favour might have been we are not exactly qualified to mention; but in the negociation of a commercial treaty between the two countries, which was attended

with uncommon difficulties, he gave great satisfaction to the British Merchants and Government; and thereby acquired that political reputation which occasioned his being subsequently employed in offices of great trust and importance, all of which he executed with so much understanding and ability, as successively to be honored with the Order of the Bath, a Peerage of Ireland, and at length with a Peerage of Great Britain. But these titles are now extinct. He married a daughter of the late Earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue.

The family of Grey De Howick is one of the oldest and most illustrious in the north of England. Some of them were the companions of Henry the Fifth in the conquest of France, and received the titles of Viscount Glendale and Earl of Tankerville, in addition to their laurels.

Manvers, the title which Viscount Newark assumes, as an Earl of the United Kingdom, is an extinct title in the Pierrepont family. One of his Lordship's ancestor's was created by King Charles the First, Baron Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, and Earl of Kingston, having at the same time the titles of Baron Manvers and Herriz. The Pierreponts are a family of great antiquity, and are supposed to have come to England with William the Conqueror; and we find Sir Simon Pierrepont had a summons to Parliament in the 9th year of the reign of Edward the Second.

BONAPARTE'S BROTHERS.

Of the four brothers of BONAPARTE, LUCIEN is the richest. While he held the office of Minister of the Interior, he is known to have sold the protection of Government to smugglers and contraband dealers, in which trade his receipts for some time were enormous. He was not less dexterous in converting his foreign missions into sources of profit. The negociations in Spain, in which Portugal also was included, were worth to him above 550,000l; and though he has not lately, from having fallen into disgrace with his brother, held any situation of emolument, his fortune, notwithstanding the pomp and luxury in which he lives, amounts to nearly a million and a half sterling. It was remarked at Paris during his stay there, that none of the Princes of the Bourbon Family had ever equalled him in splendour and magnificence. In his private life he is completely what is called in

France *Roué*; but he is not without some commendable qualities. Like the Regent, whom he is said a good deal to resemble, he is fond of shew, of a luxurious table, and of sensual enjoyments of every sort; like him he is hospitable, generous, and fond of the fine arts. He has, perhaps, the choicest gallery of pictures that can be possessed by an individual. He is reckoned the first of the family in point of talents. JOSEPH BONAPARTE is of a very different character. Less immoral in his life, he is also less popular in his manners, among a people where libertinism often passes as a recommendation. More prudent and more obsequious to the will of his brother, he is a greater favourite with the family.

DESCRIPTION OF CATTARO.

The town and garrison of Cattaro is situated at the extremity of the Gulph of that name, which was formerly called Lizzonico. Cattaro, at the time of the Romans, was known by the name of *Ascrivium*. The destiny of this people was continually changing until the close of the 14th century, when their independence was recognised by the Kings of Bohemia. Cattaro afterwards supported many bloody wars against the Balsas, Princes of Zenta and Montenegro, as well as some of less consequence against the Ragusans. In the year 1361, Cattaro formed an intimate alliance with the last, as well as with the inhabitants of Antivari and Dulcigno. This small state having terminated all its wars, and having liberated itself from any dependance on the Kings of Bosnia, was governed by its own laws, until the year 1410; when alarmed by the colossal power of the Turks, who had conquered the neighbouring provinces, the inhabitants of Cattaro, from a sense of their danger, thought proper to submit themselves to the Republic of Venice.

The principal conditions of the treaty were, that Cattaro should retain its form of Government; that the Venetians should defray all the expences of administration out of the duties received at the Custom-houses; and lastly, that if the Republic of Venice should find itself unable to give protection to its new subjects, it should not transfer the Sovereignty of it to any other Power, but restore Cattaro to its former independence. It was in consequence of this convention, that the Venetian Republic having been desolved, on the 12th of May, 1797, the inhabitants of Cattaro exercised the right of disposition, and accordingly transferred themselves to Austria, on the 4th of July, in the same year. Castelnuovo followed their example. This town, built in 1373, by Guarlo, King of Bo-

hemia, belonged to the Venetians ſince 1687. Budna, another town of Albania, was under their protection ſince the 15th century. It was occupied in 1797, by the Auſtrians, at the very moment that Pierre Petrowille, the Montenegrin Biſhop, was about to ſeize it, at the head of a band of 5 or 6000 men.

The inhabitants grow a great deal of corn in the plains next the ſea but not ſufficient for their conſumption, as they have a ſtrong repugnance to hard labour. They have excellent wine, and all the fruits peculiar to the South of Europe; bees and ſilk worms are much cultivated by them. Cattaro is an old town, but is well built, and very ſtrong. The inhabitants are about 1400. Caſtelnuovo, which is alſo well fortified, may contain about 1800.

FRENCH REVIEW OF POLITICS.

BY BARRERE.

The peace of Preſburgh was the reſult of events too unexpected for the cabinets of Europe to be able to appreciate immediately the influence it would have upon their future conduct. Ten months have ſcarcely elapſed ſince it was ſigned, and the oſtenſible meaſures of the different courts enable the obſerver already to judge of the effects of that treaty.

The houſe of *Auſtria*, whoſe policy never wanders but when it is influenced by that of other cabinets, renounces war, and is employed only in repairing the injuries it has done her. The troubles of Servia, the regeneration of the Ottoman empire, the weakneſs of her army, the ruin of her credit, and the diſſolation of her provinces—ſuch are the objects of her ſolicitude ; far from deſiring new conteſts, ſhe bleſſes peace, which permits her to repair the evils they have cauſed her.

Turkey, weakened by her extent, and by her manners, by the mixture of two nations, and the wavering policy of the Divan, was on the point of diſappearing from tbe map of Europe, when the treaty of Preſburgh by giving her frontiers in common with the kingdom of Italy, has regenerated the Empire of the Croſs — Neither the influence of Ruſſia, nor that of England being able to turn Sultan Selim from his real intereſts and from his antient ally, Ambaſſadors are arrived to bring the pledge of peace—it is to Turkey the pledge of happineſs. This intimate union of France and the Porte, changes the direction of the commence of the Le-

vant and the Mediterranean: soon too the fleets from Toulon, Venice, Ragusa, the ports and isles of the Ionian sea, and the coasts of Barbary, will drive the English from a sea where Malta, or Gibraltar will only serve them as a refuge.

Germany (or the princes who formed formerly part of the antient Germanic Confederacy) waits for the charter which is to raplace the Golden Bull; that minute act prevented the usual troubles at the election of a king of the Romans, regulated the ceremonies of the Coronation, distributed the rank and functions of the electors, but did not ensure to the petty princes of Germany the peaceable possession of their dominions.—The emperor under whom they held, might summon them to his assistance, arm them for his defence, without being always bound to protect them; the interest of the empire often exhausted the force and the revenues necessary to the safety of each of its members; the custom of deciding every thing at the diet according to the number of votes attached to elective fiefs, rendered the liberties of the German empire illusory—in fine, the destruction of a great number of principalities, and the tottering state of all the rest, dealt the last blow to that antient association.

Denmark, accustomed to consider Sweden as her natural enemy, follows a policy diametrically opposite to that of Sweden.—The peaceful cabinet of Copenhagen profits by the calamities which Gustavus produces in his own dominions, and derives advantage from the troubles of Europe, without taking any part in them. The prosperity of her commerce appears to be the sole object of her solicitude.

The *United States*, by a policy foreign to the Old World, purchase countries which they might conquer, preserve a sentiment of gratitude for the French nation, and feebly revenge the fresh outrages of England. Yet their territory increases, their population advances, their revenues are more prosperous, and their growing navy dictates laws upon the coast of Barbary.

England, isolated from Europe by her interests no less than her geographical position, exhausts the science of her cabinet in making conquests which she will not keep, and in contracting debts which she will never pay. Her vessels navigate peaceably, the most distant seas, yet are full of fears in traversing the channel!! her commerce enslaves three quarters of the globe, and cannot maintain itself in the fourth. Her policy arms kings to subdue France, and their defeat strengthens France. Yet it is not to any want of skill on the part of the cabinet of St. James, that this bad success is to be attributed.—No—but it is to the force of events,

which united together, command each other, and lead to results different from those which seem to be expected. The present conduct of the cabinet of London proves that it is convinced of the feebleness of England to contend with France.

The other states of Europe, all united to France by gratitude, interest, and blood, compose what in modern policy is called the Federative Empire, but which might be more appropriately called the Empire of the West. Her population exceeds that of the rest of Europe; her arms are already covered with immortal glory; and the name of the founder is placed by the side of those of the heroes of antiquity. The peace of the world seems to be the sole object of this political institution!! Time had diminished the number of petty states, and futurity prepared their entire destruction; the moment was approaching in which empires were about to have frontiers in common; in which whole people, and not armies, were to decide the fate of battle. A single conception of genius preserved future generations from the evils which fate was preparing for them. Weak princes become strong by the support they receive; people unite, instead of destroying each other; humanity is consoled, and peace re-establishes her empire in climates which she thought never to have dwelt in more.

AMOR PATRIÆ.

EXTRACT *from the interesting work of* FRANCIS AUGUSTE CHATEAUBRIAND, *demonstrating the existence of* GOD, *from the wonderful Works of Nature. Translated from the French by* FREDERICK SCHOBERL.

In attaching us to our native land, Providence justifies its dealings towards us, and we may have a thousand and a thousand reasons for loving our country. The Arab never forgets the well of the camels, the antelope, and the horse, the companions of his journies in his paternal deserts; the Negro never ceases to remember his cottage, his javelin, his banana, and the track of the tiger and of the elephant in his native sands.

It is related that an English cabin boy had conceived such an attachment to the ship in which he was born, that he could never be induced to leave her for a single moment. The greatest punishment the Captain could inflict, was to threaten to send him ashore; on these occasions he would run, with loud shrieks, and conceal himself in the hold.—What inspired the little mariner

with ſuch an extraordinary affection for a plank, battered by the winds? Aſſuredly, not conſonances purely local and phyſical. Was it a certain moral conformity between the deſtinies of man and thoſe of a ſhip? or did he find a pleaſure in concentrating his joys and his ſorrows in what we may juſtly denominate *his cradle?* The heart is naturally fond of contracting itſelf; the more it is compreſſed, the ſmaller is the ſurface it preſents to wounds: this is the reaſon why perſons of delicate ſenſibility, ſuch as the unfortunate in general, love to inhabit humble retreats. What ſentiment gains in energy, it loſes in extent. When the Roman Republic was bounded by Mount Aventine, her children ſacrificed their lives for her with joy; they ceaſed to love her, when the Alps and Mount Taurus were the limits of her territory. It was undoubtedly ſome reaſon of this kind which cheriſhed in the heart of the Engliſh youth that predilection for his paternal veſſel. An unknown paſſenger on the ocean of life, he beheld whole ſeas placed between him and our afflictions; happy in viewing only from a diſtance the melancholy ſhores of the world!

In Louiſiana there was a Negro woman and a ſavage, ſlaves to two neighbouring planters. The two women had each a child; the Negreſs, a little girl, two years old, and the Indian, a boy, of the ſame age: the latter died. The two unfortunate women agreed to meet at a certain place in the deſert, repaired thither three ſucceſſive nights. The one brought her dead child, the other her living child; the one her *Manitou*, the other her *Fetiche.* They were not ſurpriſed thus to find themſelves of the ſame religion, both being wretched. The Indian performed the honours of the ſolitude. "This is the tree of my country," ſaid ſhe, "ſit down beneath it to weep." They then placed their children on a branch of *catolpa,* and rocked them together, ſinging airs of their reſpective countries. Alas! theſe maternal ſports, which had often lulled innocence to ſleep, were incapable of awaking death! 'Twas thus theſe two women conſoled themſelves; the one had loſt her child and her liberty, the other liberty and her country. We derive comfort even from affliction itſelf.

It is ſaid, that a Frenchman, who was obliged to withdraw during the reign of terror, purchaſed with a little he had left, a boat, upon the Rhine. Here he lived, with his wife and two children. Having no money, there was no hoſpitality for him. When he was driven from one ſhore, he paſſed, without complaining, to the other: and, being often perſecuted from both banks, he was obliged to caſt anchor in the middle of the river. He fiſhed for the ſupport of his family; but men diſputed with him the relief

sent by Providence, and grudged him a few little fishes which had fed his hungry children. At night he went to collect dry grass to make a fire, and his wife remained in cruel anxiety till his return. This family, which could be reproached with nothing but their misfortunes, had not, on the vast globe, a single spot of ground on which they durst set their feet. Obliged to lead a savage life, between four great *civilized* nations, their only consolation was, that, while they wandered in the vicinity of France, they could sometimes *inhale the breeze which had passed over their native land.*

ACADEMICK FLATTERY.

Clermont Tonnere, Bishop of Noyon, a man rediculous for his attachment to high birth, grave an annual prize to the French Academy, to be bestowed on the best poetical composition; but the only subject to be treated of was the *praise* of Louis XIV. After all the ordinary topics of adulation had been exhausted, the Academy proposed, for the year 1700, the following text for the prize poem: "That the King possesses all the virtues in so eminent a degree, that it is impossible to judge by which of them he is so eminently characterized" When this topic was shewn to the King for his approbation (for this was always done previously to its being given out; and his Majesty, moreover, sat patiently to hear the piece recited,) inured as he was to flattery, he felt that it was *rather too much*, and put his negative upon it. The Academy then, by the advice of the Bishop, let it down a little in the following manner: "That the King unites in his person so many great qualities, that it is difficult to judge which forms his principal character." Even this qualified dose of incense proved too strong for his Majesty's relish. The Bishop and the Academy, almost reduced to despair, proposed a third edition, "*That the King is not less distinguished by the virtues of a man of worth, than by those of a great Prince.*" This, luckily, did not offend the Monarch's modesty, and he suffered it to pass without further alteration.

Several books of late years have been printed in the Erse language: in the Irish, not one; except Miss BROOKE's collections.

VOLTAIRE says, that "*bills of credit* are, in the Government of a State, in trade and circulation, what ropes and pullies are in quarries; they manage burthens, which men without them would be unable to move."

Apollonian Wreath.

AN OLD MAID TO HER CAT.

[ORIGINAL.]

WHAT Puſſy! can'ſt thou thus forget,
  How you, with tender care I nurs'd?
How long thou'ſt been my *only* pet?
  I never thought thou d'ſt been ſo curs'd!

Let not thy paſſion make thee loſe
  All my tenderneſs, and love!—
Puſſy!—my kindneſs you abuſe,
  While fierce, your ſwelled tail you move!

And pray what crime, has made you thus
  Spit at, and ſcratch your conſtant friend?—
A little ſhove, that's all, you Puſs!—
  Such conduct, ſure, *you can't defend.*

Can'ſt thou forget, how oft thou'ſt had
  Before I ate, the niceſt bits?—
Ungrateful Puſs! you are *too bad,*
  For, ſweeteſt milk I gave *your Kits.*

Did ever I to you refuſe
  Whate'er you *aſk'd,* you fooliſh thing?
At midnight hour your lover's mews,
  Oft in my drowſy ears did wring.

Tho' after you, th' am'rous tribe
  Of mewing *Tom-cats,* eager, bold,
Your luring *coquetry,* the bride:
  Did I e'er turn them out, and ſcold?—

And now becauſe I gently puſh'd
  You from the ſtool, before it fell;
With tender care, alone, I ruſh'd!
  You angry ſpit, with piercing yell!

See Pussy, how my *Chloe* moves
Her busy tail, and looks *so kind!*
And yet she's had full twenty shoves; —
Warm gratitude in *her* I find! —

No more, ungrateful Cat! I'll stroke
Your rising back, with sparkling fur;
The bands of friendship, *you* have broke;
In vain is now, your coaxing pur.

Let men like you, this lesson learn; —
If once ungrateful they do prove;
The gen'rous heart, will *scornful* spurn
Their *hollow friendship*, or *their love*.

C.

THE NAVY AND ARMY OF BRITAIN.

[COMMUNICATED BY A SUBSCRIBER.]

To be bold in her cause, let Britannia inspire,
Her Sons, who enjoy all that freedom can give;
And may Englishmen feel, that 'tis liberty's fire,
Sheds warmth o'er the soil, on whose treasures they live:
In despite of each foe,
May the Universe know,
That whilst Ocean from Strangers our Island shall sever;
Independent we'll sing,
Here's our Laws, and our King,
And the NAVY and ARMY of Britain for ever.

May GEORGE still victorious and fortunate prove,
And when aged and honored his earthly course fails,
May his People transfer their respect and their Love,
To the hopes of his Countrymen, George Prince of Wales;
May *his* Children Succeed,
And Posterity read,
That Englishmen ne'er were disloyal; no, never!
Then Boys never wince,
Here's the King and the Prince,
And the NAVY and ARMY of Britain for ever.

THE STORM.

[ORIGINAL.]

Behold! in haste for yonder tree,
  With trembling steps, the peasant flies;
Th' approaching storm, the cattle see
  And each, to nearest shelter hies—

Hark! the dreadful thunder roars!
  That tree, must feel the lightning's force!
The rain, in 'whelming torrent pours,
  Perhaps *that* peasant's now a corse!

Great God! I thank thee! still he lives,
  I see his lifted hands in pray'r—
In storms, 'tis Heav'n protection gives
  Or, ne'er their force, could mortals bear.

" Come in my friend; the storm is o'er
  " The rain has wet you to the skin;
" Your clothes are drench'd—we'll get you more—
  " With ev'ry suff'rer, I'm a kin!

" Sit down—you're out of danger *now*—
  " Heav'n shielded you against the storm!
" Let comfort clear your clouded brow,—
  " The cheerful *blaze* will make you warm"—

" Ah Sir! this settled gloom you mark;
  " Proclaims my long-felt tale of woe!
" With joy, *I once* did hail the lark,
  " And heard morn's harbinger's *first* crow!

" One day, in peace, I left my Cot;
  " To market, with my corn I went:—
" Full happy did I think my lot;—
  " For constantly, I paid my rent.—

" With joyful heart, returning home,
  " My gain re-counting by the way;
" Alarm'd I saw the tempest's gloom
  " Spread thickly o'er the face of day.

" I ſpurr'd my mare, to reach my door,
" In hopes before the ſtorm began ;
" But ſoon the rain began to pour,
" The thunder roar'd, quick light'nings ran.

" With welcome ſpeed, my *frighted* mare,
" Now gallop'd o'er, the dreary waſte ;
" No ſpur ſhe needs, the light'nings glare ;
" Increas'd her trembling, eager, haſte !

" And *ſoon, alas ! I ſaw my Cot !*—
" Excuſe my grief, while I relate
" How chang'd ! how diff'rent ! was the ſpot,
" I left that morn, with heart elate.

" The dreadful tempeſt on my houſe
" Had fall'n ! deſtructive of my race ;
" I ſaw the flaſh which kill'd my ſpouſe !
" *No more* ſhall I, a child embrace !—

" My neighbours all before I came,
" With eager haſte, had tried to ſave
" My tender children from the flames,
" Who, (happy lot !) are in their grave—

" Juſt Heav'n ! this ſoul diſtracting ſcene,
" A father and a huſband ſaw !—
" Oh think what heart-felt ſorrow's keen
" Muſt ſtill be mine, while breath I draw !—

" On earth there *now* does not remain,
" A cauſe, why I ſhould wiſh for life !
" My *bleſſings* in the grave are lain ;
" *My ſons, my daughters, and my wife !*

" When Heav'n in mercy ſhall decree
" My griefs below, to have an end ;
" The deadly dart, which ſets me free
" To grief like mine, muſt be a friend !

" And now, whene'er the tempest dire,
" With fearful force recalls to mind;
" My suff'rings from, its dreadful ire,
" Which me alas! yet left behind;

" Tho' from its fury, *nature* flies,
" And acts against my wishes still;
" The agonizing tear, ne'er dries
" And silent grief, my heart does fill.

" 'Tis Heaven's great will! with awe I bow!
" (For wisest end, affliction's giv'n)
" In hope, that all my suff'rings now,
" Will be repaid, by bliss in Heav'n!"——

" My good old Man! be it *my* care
" To calm your griefs—come—live with me;
" With friendship's balm, I will repair,
" Or sooth, at least, your misery—

" My store's not large, yet amply great,
" T' enable me to comfort you:
" The fatal dart resign'd we'll wait,
" To Heav'n alone direct our view."

C.

PADDY's DISCRIPTION OF THE GREAT FAMILY.

COME listen, my Honies a while, ye shall hear!
Soon a comical story I'll tell ye,
How Europe's got humbug'd; how France is enslav'd;
And the Dutchmen are ground to a jelly.
By St. Patrick, its true; they all richly deserve
To be *gibbeted first, and hung after,*
For lending a hand to enslave their own land,
And for making this cut-throat their master,

Brother Joey, the essence of rascals, has got
  Of Italia a precious good slice;
While the poor King of Naples was soon sent to pot,
  And his capital robb'd in a trice.
And the Viceroy Beauharnois, Madame Josephine's brat,
  Has got a fine country to plunder;
But to give him a *crown*, Sirs, instead of a *halter*,
  Oh, what a tremendous great blunder!

And now, to complete this division of spoil,
  These highwaymen held consultation,
To secure their booty, Brother Louis they make
  The King of the *Great-breeches* Nation
While the sons of brave Tell, who for ages have stood
  Unconquer'd, their freedom defending,
Are cut out for that *jackall*, the *c——d* Murat;
  And their necks to this monster are bending.

Arrah, faith! there is one more of this hopeful brood,
  And his name it is Admiral Jerry,
Who intends Daddy Neptune's firm throne to upset,
  And in England to reign free and merry.
Ye Winds, be auspicious! don't blow him to port,
  Till the jack-tars of Britain shall meet him;
And then, with the *honours of powder and ball*,
  His *new subjects* will *heartily greet him*.

SONG.

ON A LATE ACQUITTAL.

TUNE—"HOOLY AND FAIRLY."

We're met here to swill, boys, and gobble down victuals,
In honour of one of the rarest acquittals!
Of one too, whose service WE well may prize dearly;
So let us get on, my boys, hooly and fairly.

Scotland, fall prostrate, and worship auld Harry,
Wha twenty long twelve-months all measures could carry,
Wha played the political game late and early,
And hook'd all our noses here, hooly and fairly.

A Statesman more bounteous ne'er shone on a nation!
For every new office he found some relation;
The place and the man fitted roundly and squarely—
So here is long life to him, hooly and fairly.

Session-Clerks, and Sheriffs, Excisemen, and Lordies,
All who bless HARRY when clinking your *Geordies*:
Tak aff your tippany—dinna do't sparely—
We all may get siller now, hooly and fairly.

HOPES and DUNDASES you're here, troth, by dozens;
Hail, brothers, half-brothers, seventeenth cousins;
Well may ye drink to him—once ye went barely,
But now in snug places, sing hooly and fairly.

He should hae a long spoon who sups wi' the deel, man,
He should hae a rough grip wha handles an eel, man,
A fig for the Brewer, and all your band, Charlie;
He's slipped through your fingers lads, hooly and fairly.

TRANSLATION OF A DUTCH INAUGURATION ODE,

WRITTEN BY P. VONDERMAKER,

POET LAUREAT TO HIS BATAVIAN MAJESTY.

BATAVIANS! skip like frogs,
In meadows, towns and bogs—
Be alive, ye heavy dogs!
Fiddlers! set your tharm a thrumming—
Lo! King LOUIS now is coming.
In the clouds of the night,
'Midst a blaze of torch-light,
See! the Hero advances
To the *House in the Wood*,
Like a Prince of Royal Blood,
As each Brother, no doubt, of the Ruler of France is.

You must own 'tis very kind,
(Since poor SCHIMMELPENNINCK's *blind*)
Of the Emperor to send
His dear Brother and friend
Our freedom to defend.
And to fretting and faction at once put an end.

Encore! boys encore!
Young Louis' praifes fing,
Of Batavia the new King,
As loud as ye can roar.
Let Amfterdam rejoice
And Rotterdam be glad—
Applaud the Emp'ror's choice,
Who fent us fuch *a Lad!*
He'll make our trade flourifh in fpite of our foes,
And we'll juggle,
And fmuggle
Juft under their nofe.
To add to our joys,
Large orders for *Toys*
From *Paris* you'll daily receive, too, my boys!
Then down with Hypocrify,
Down with Democracy,
And Ariftocracy,
Thofe hateful things!
Swear love and loyalty,
Henceforth to Royalty—
Long live young Louis, the *firft* of *Dutch Kings!!!*

THE BRITISH NEPTUNE.

On the particular circumftance of each of the different Powers having the fhip *Neptune*, in the engagement off Trafalgar.

Three different Powers, to rule the main,
Affum'd Old Neptune's name;
The one from Gallia—one from Spain,
And one from England came.

The Britifh Neptune, as of Yore,
Prov'd mafter of the day;
The Spanifh Neptune is *no more*;
The French one *ran away*.

List of Ships of Bengal Harbour.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 1807.

NAMES.	Tons.	MANAGING OWNERS.	CAPAINS.	WHERE BUILT.
Althea,	805	Fairlie, Gilmore, & Co.	W. Richardson	Calcutta,
Anna,	684	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Thomas Scott,	Calcutta,
Aurora,	560	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Andrew Glass,	Calcutta,
Arran,	550	Ditto Ditto Ditto	P. Falconer,	Calcutta,
Aboukir,	400	James M'Taggart,	John Pringle,	Calcutta,
Auspecious,	456	Robert Lawson,	John Barker,	England,
Admiral Aplin,	560	James Wilson,		ditto,
Assistance,	230	W. N. Chapman,	W. Holland,	England,
Active,	200	Andrew Barclay,	Andr. Barclay,	America,
Betsey,	303	James M'Taggart,	David Dundas,	Calcutta,
Betsey, *brig.*	150	Bartholomew Barber,	N. Young,	Calcutta,
Castle of Good Hope,	900	Fairlie, Gilmore, & Co.	Robt. Fulton,	Archangel,
Coromandel,	480	William Garden,	Wm. Garden,	Chittagong
Caroline,	480	Samuel Groube.	Saml. Groube,	Calcutta,
Cyclops, *brig.*	80	Smith and Torry,		ditto,
Clyde,	370	Campbells and Hook,	A. Burnsides,	Calcutta,
Cartier,	391	Fairlie, Gilmore and Co.	Thos. M'Fie,	Bombay,
Celicia,	180	Thomas Skene,	Thos. Skene,	Rangoon,
Cape-Packet,	250	John Robertson,	Walter Adams	Rangoon,
Culland's Grove, *brig*	150	E. J. Townsend,	E. J. Towsend,	Mauritius,
Daniel,	750	Shaik Golaum Hessain.	James Haig,	Calcutta,
Duc. of York, } *brigs*	180	Campbells and Hook,	Austin Forrest,	Calcutta,
Dispatch, } *brigs*	130	John Browne,	John Browne,	Calcutta,
Eliza Ann,	500	Fairlie, Gilmore and Co	Thomas Dare,	Calcutta,
Experiment,	500	Scott, Wilson and Co	Robert Scott,	Calcutta,
Eliza,	408	R. Babcock,	R. Babcock	Calcutta,
Euphrates,	270	Benjamin Blake,	Ben. Blake,	Calcutta,
Eagle, *brig.*	150	Campbells and Hook,		ditto,
Elizabeth.	360	Thomas Dickie,	Thos. Dickie,	Java,
Eliza,	300	——— Miller,	Thos. Miller,	Rangoon,
Eleanor, *brig.*	135	——— Lambert,	Thos. Lambert	America,
Fort William,	1100	Fairlie, Gilmore and Co.	John Parsons,	Calcutta,
Fortitude,	450	Robert Hughes,	Robt. Hughes,	Calcutta,
Forth,	200	W. B. Greenway,	W. B. Greenw.	Chittagong
Farquhar,	150	Frazer Sinclair,	Fraz. Sinclair,	S. America
Ganges,	412	Smith and Torry,	——— ———	Calcutta,
General Wellesley	400	John Fergusson,	Jno. Fergusson,	Calcutta,
Gilwell,	390	Colvins, Bazett, and Co.	John Bean,	Calcutta,

LIST OF SHIPS, *(Continued.)*

NAMES.	Tons.	MANANING OWNERS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE BUILT.
Hope, . . .	600	Edward Brightman, . .	Rbt. Henderfon	Calcutta,
Harriett, . .	450	James M'Taggart, .	J. Nicholls, -	Calcutta,
Hope, . . .	350	John Cooke, . . .	John Cooke, -	Calcutta,
Henry Wellefley, . .	300	Hugh Atkins Reid, . .	Hugh A. Reid,	Calcutta,
Henry, . . .	210	William Hollings, . .	Geo. Turnbull.	Calcutta,
Hunter, . . .	300	Campbells and Hook, .	J. Williams, -	Java,
Hope, . . .	290	J. Sarkies and Co. . .	L. Beats, - -	America,
Jeffy, . . .	330	Alexander Davidfon, . .	E. C. Kemp,	Rangoon,
Jennett, ...	300	Ram Gopaul Mullick,	E. C. Howell.	Calcutta,
Khufroo, . .	500	Matthew Smith, . . .	R. F. Brown,	Mufcat,
Lady Barlow, . . .	450	Campbells and Hook, .	A. McAfkill,	Rangoon,
Lætitia, . . .	300	Frufhard&Laprimaudaye,	Jofeph Slater,	Calcutta,
Mornington, . . .	800	Fairlie, Gilmore and Co.	David Dunlop,	Calcutta,
Mangles, . .	543	Hugh Reid.	Hugh Reid, -	Calcutta,
Maria, . . .	490	Charles Blaney, . . .	Math. Franks,	Calcutta,
Marian, . . .	350	Scot, Wilfon and Co. .	James Tait, -	Calcutta,
Mercury, . .	300	Thomas Binny, . . .	James Taylor,	Calcutta,
Margaret, . . *brig*	290	Benjamin Fergulfon, .	Ben. Fergulfon	Calcutta,
Myrtle. - . .	300	William Kinloch, . .	Henry Barber,	Rangoon,
Margaret, . .	250	Downie and Maitland, .	John Kitfon, -	Chittagong
Marquis Wellefley, .	530	R. Lawfon, : . . .	W. Gibfon, -	Calcutta,
Minerva, . . *brig*	130	Jemfetjee Cookojee, .	Arthur Hayes,	Rangoon,
Nancy, . . .	250	Robert Allen, . . .	Robert Allen,	Rangoon,
Nancy, . . *brig.*	60	George Tyler, . . .	P. Kincaird, -	Rangoon,
Perfeverance, . .	360	Frufhard&Laprimaudaye.	D. Chauvat, -	Calcutta,
Reliance, . .	600	Harvey Wetherell & Co.	C. H. Sheen,	Calcutta,
Refource, . .	400			ditto,
Shah Pharie, . .	1100	J. Sarkies and Co. . .	Thomas Rofs,	Rangoon,
Sally, . . .	165	A, Davidfon, . . .	Wm. Roberts,	Rangoon,
Shah Byramgore, . .	512	William Bowen, . .	Wm. Bowen,	Calcutta,
Sir Edward Pellew,	500	Edward Brighman, . .	Thomas Kid, -	Calcutta,
Sarah, . . .	300	Thomas Henderfon,	T. Henderfon,	Calcutta,
Swallow, . .	375	Robert Scott, . . .	Robert Scott,	Europe,
Triton,	850	Robert Lawfon, .	Wm. Ramfay,	England,
Trafalgar, . .	512	P. Mearing, ...	P. Mearing, -	Calcutta,
Tay, . . .	500	Thomas Meik, . . .	W. Greig, -	Calcutta,

LIST OF SHIPS, (*Continued.*)

NAMES.	Tons.	MANAGING OWNERS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE BUILT.
Thomas, . .	450	Fairlie, Gilmore and Co	W. Learmouth	France,
Tartar, . . .	150		W. Ley, - -	P. W. Isl.
Varuna, . . .	530	R. Dennison, . . .	R. Dennison, -	Calcutta,
Udny, . . .	490	John Robertson, . .	Alx Robertson	Calcutta,
William Petrie, . .	400	W. Smith and Co. . .	W.O. Fermie,	Rangoon.
A new Ship, . . .	620	Building at Howrah by [Mr. White.		

Marine Establishment of Bengal.

Cudbert Thornhill, Master Attendant,
John Shore, Acting Marine Paymaster and Naval Store-keeper,
Henry Churchill, Deputy Master Attendant,
John Collie, Assistant Deputy ditto,
James and Robert Kyd, Assistants Master Attendant and Master Builders,
Benjamin Browne, Assistant to the Master Attendant,
William Hunter, Marine Surgeon,
James Hare, Assistant Marine Surgeon,
Willoughby Fraser Hair, Book-keeper to the Marine Paymaster and Naval Storekeeper,
J. A. Williams, Assistant ditto ditto,
James Webster, Muster Master,
John Williams, Boatswain, Naval Storekeeper's Yard.
John Bowers, }
John Phipps, } Clerk to the Master Attendant.
James Bowers }

DISPOSITION OF THE BENGAL MARINE.

SCHOONER HALDANE.

pilot
Thomas White,

masters
James Moore,
Richard Gatton,

mates
George Daniel,
Isaac Willams,

boatswains
Edward Harris,
Peter Smelhearst,

SCHOONER HOOGLY.

pilot

James Hill,

masters

Benjamin Prosser,
James Biron,

mates

Thomas Young,
Joseph Wells,

boatswains

William Douglas,
Benjamin Bails,

SCHOONER JOHN BEBB.

pilot

John Nash,

masters

Thomas Collins,
John Williams,

mates

Samuel Sweeting,
Henry Chalk,

boatswains

David Jones,
Joseph Stapleton,

SCHOONER CHANGE.

pilot

Samuel Smith,

masters

George Humphreys,
Samuel Irwin,

mates

Patrick Sinclair,
Thomas Lister,

boatswains

James Janeway,
Isaac Hillery,

SCHOONER PHILIP DUNDAS.

pilot

Edmond Bartlett,

masters

William Bartlett,
William Trantum,

mates

Adam Nicholson,
James Smith, (2d,)

boatswains

Benjamin Miller,
William Holland,

SCHOONER GUIDE.

pilot

Mathew Wright,

masters

Francis Stewart,
James Thompson,

mates

James Richardson,
William Hitchings,

boatswains

William Berridge,
Robert Sutley,

SCHOONER HASTINGS.

pilot

Robert Lester,

masters

William Brown,
William Lloyd,

mates

Thomas Scallon,
William Maslin,

boatswains

Evans Ede,
Henry Mathews,

SCHOONER SEAHORSE.

pilot

William Howell,

masters

James Keymer,
John Harrison,

mates
Benjamin Surman,
James Duncan,
boatswains
James Black,
Thomas Martin,

SCHOONER UDNY.

pilot
James Depstell,
masters
William Holland,
John Merryman,
mates
Edward Dykes,
John Elliott,
boatswains
John Gill,
Conrad Lane,

SCHOONER TWEED.

pilot
Joseph Weldon,
masters
James Jones,
William Skinner,
mates
John Johnson,
Robert Turner,
boatswains
Thomas Brown,
Thomas Hamilton,

SCHOONER JESSEY.

pilot
William Bason,
masters
John Chew,
William Young,
mates
Thomas Thompson,
John Chalk,
boatswains
James Foxton,
Thomas Rodway,

SCH. CUDBERT THORNHILL.

pilot
Samuel Heather,
masters
Henry Amott,
Charles Pool,
mates
Andrew Darling,
Nathaniel Youngs,
boatswains
Thomas Tobey,
James Murray,

ADDITIONAL MASTERS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Andrew McDonald,
William Cook,
John Hettson,
James Smith,
William White,
Thomas Shepherd,

N. B. each Pilot vessel is allowed five European seamen, whose names are included in the following List.

SEAMEN *able.*

Iohn Adams,
William Heather,
Iohn Watts,
Philip Lemondie,
Iohn Petrin,
Jonathan Evans,
Iohn Thompson,
George Denham,
Thomas Eystep,
Iohn Smith, (1st,)

Thomas Rutler.
George Keymer,
William Jenkins,
John Sutherland.
John Macklin,
Thomas Higgs,
John Aldham,
Alexander Foresythe,
William Sutherland,
Alexander Keymer,
William Marsden,
John Patterson,
William James Saunders,
James Ellison,
William Ewer,
James Fielder,
John Rhodes,
John Ellies,
John Evans,
Thomas Hart,
William Yardley,

SEAMEN *ordinary.*

Nicholas Melton,
Timothy Macarthey,
John Free,
William Feltham,
Andrew Binny,
Charles Norton,
Thomas Kelly,
Owen Williams,
Richard Cole.
Thomas Langley,
Thomas Reefs,
James Anderson,
William Mitchell,
John Smith, (2d.)
John Harris,
Robert Fair,
John Ramsay,
Edward Davey Fabian,
John Edwin,
William Collett,
Thomas Sexton,
William Fisher,
Joseph Bales,
James Powell,
Alfred Aldham,
Henry Chitty,
Daniel Fusset,
Joseph Jackson,
William Peter Mills,
Thomas Price,
James Fowler,

CHARLES, *(Transport Vessel)*

master

Anthony Herman.

GEORGE, *(Transport Vessel)*

master,

J. Cole,

CHARLOTTE *(Agent Vessel.)*

master.

Samuel Pike,

mate.

John Hammett,

BUOY VESSEL, *(Building)*

master.

John Hill,

master,

William Ede, in charge of the State Boats' Establishment.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

harbour master

Thomas Andrews,

assistant to master

J. Wren,

assistant to ditto.
Thomas McKoy,

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER OF CALCUTTA.

harbour master.
William Clarke,

SALARIES.

		Sa.Rs.	
Senior Pilot,	per month	120	0
Brach Pilot,	do.	100	0
Master,	do.	70	0
Mate,	do.	56	0
Boatswain,	do.	38	0
Seaman,	do.	23	8

PENSIONERS.

Mrs. Atkinson, *Europe*,
John Mills,
William Tomkins, *Europe*
Sylvia Bridges,
Rosa Campbell,
Thomas Carr,
Anna Christian.
William Chelves,
David McInnes,
Isaac Myres,
Catharine Philbrow,
Leonora Smith,
Robert Swinley,
Louisa Hutt,
Elizabeth Taylor,
John Teyen,
Maria Thompson,
John Wakefield,
Archibald Brown, until he shall attain the age of 15,
John Fraser,
Peter Gilbreath,
Augustina Gillespie,
Catharine Guthrie,
Mary Long,
John Lish,
Anna Lucas,
Thomas Purcell, *Europe*,
Edward McInnes,
Charles Starling,
George Winter, *Europe*,
Robert Wilson,
Thomas Winter,
Robert Atkins,
John Holland,
Mary Flint,
Francisca Greenough,
Henry Humes,
James Kilpatrick,
Christian Fermain, *Europe*,
Ann Morgan,
James Wade,
Thomas Jones,
Elizabeth Williams,
Samuel Lovesque,
Michael Rook,
William Newcomb, *Europe*,
Joseph Tapper,
Mary Cook,
Michael Perry, *Europe*,
Samuel Benbow.
Anthony Coss,
Francisca Harper,
William Bettson,
Mary Truelove,
William Jones,
Augustin Lascar,
Abdul Lascar,
Rogoonauth Mookerjee,
Buxsoo Lascar,

Ordnance Department

OF THE

BENGAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Capt. Thos. Anbury, commiſ. of ſtores.
Capt. Thos. Dowell, aſſiſtant ditto,

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Capt. lieut. Jas. Ahmuty, Cawnpore,
Maj. John Nelly, Allahabad,
Capt. Clenments Brown, Exp Magazine,

DEPUTY COMMISSARIES.

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Capt. A. N. Mathews, Futty Ghur,
Joſeph Battie, Dinapore,
Robert Motherall, Chunar,
Thomas Howatſon, Cuttack,
James Hunt, Agra,
John Talbot,

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Robert Fitzpatrick, Berhampore,
Alexander Aird, Chunar,
Edward Moran, Arſenal,
Thomas Robinſon, Chunar,
Samuel Chill, Dinapore,
James Wilkinſon, Futty Ghur,
William Cormack, Allahabad,
William Bartlett, Allahabad,
John Allen, Horſe Artillery,
Robert Hurd, Expenſe Magazine,
Thomas Jeffs, Pulta,

CONDUCTORS.

Henry Babanau, Cawnpore,
Patrick Brannon, Cuttack,
James Whale, Futty Ghur,
Bryan O'Laughlan, Allahabad,
James Ireland, Cawnpore,
Robert Briggs, Cawnpore,
James Smart, Berhampore,
John Edwards, Cuttack,
James Hodgkinſon, Arſenal,
John Luckſted, Agra,
W. Jenkins, Expenſe Magazine,
Robert Barbam, Allahabad,
Edward Burnett, Arſenal (appointed by the court of Directors.)
Archibald Murphy, arſenal, (appointed by the court of Directors.)
Charles Wade, Agra,
John Grimwood, Pri. of Wales Iſland,
James Fetris, Cawnpore,
Mathew O'Brien, Arſenal,
Patrick Croſs, Arſenal,
John Hiſlop, Agra,
Chriſtopher Bowman, Allahabad,
Archibald Cameron, Allahabad,
David Naſh,

Corps of Invalids

OF THE

BENGAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

LIEUT. COLONELS.

Lewis Grant,
Richard Forbes,

MAJORS.

John Home,

CAPTAINS.

John Williams, Eur. inf. Chunar,
Thomas Jaffray, on furlough,
Thomas Long,
William Dick,
John Carige,
Thomas Martin, on fulough,

LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Pennington,
Lionel Berkeley,
George Hyde,

ENSIGNS.

George Copeland,
Williah Graham,

ROYAL NAVY.

ADMIRALS in COMMISSION, with their SECRETARIES and STATIONS.—Thoſe with a * are Commanders in Chief.

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*Adm. Lord Gardner,	John Day, Eſq. Cork.
*Adm. G. Montagu, Eſq.	N. P. Rothery, Eſq. Portſmouth,
*Adm. Lord Keith, K. B.	Nic. Brown, Eſq. Downs.
*Adm. W. Young, Eſq.	W. Smith Eſq. Plymouth,
Vice Ad. Sir Cha. Cotton, Bt.	———— Channel Fleet.
*V. A. Sir E. Gower, Knt.	———— Newfoundland.
V-Adm. J. Holloway, Eſq.	———— Downs.
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*V-Ad. T. M. Ruſſel, Eſq.	G. Guy, jun. Eſq. North Sea.
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Iohn Manley, Esq.
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Sir T. Troubridge, Bt.
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Charles Stirling, Esq.
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Iohn Schank, Esq. F. R. S.
Hon Mich. De Courcy,
William Bentinck, Esq.
Paul Minchin, Esq.
Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, F. R. S.

Established Rank of Officers in the Navy and Army.

Admiral of the fleet, with field martials—admirals, with generals,—vice admirals, with lieut. generals,—rear admirals, with major generals,—commodores and first captains to commander-in chief, with brigadier generals,—captains 6 year's post with colonels,—other post-captains, with lieutenant-colonels.—commanders, with majors,—lieutenants, with captains,—surgeons, with captains in the army and lieutenants in the navy, being subordinate only to the lieutenants of the ships wherein they are employed.

In the navy, captains after three year's post are distinguished by an epaulet on each shoulder. If not three year's post, by one on the right shoulder only, commanders, by one on the left shoulder only.

Statement of the Distribution of the British Naval Force.

[In the following statement, although forty-fours are classed in general with fifty-gun ships, such as are armed *en flute*, or fitted as store-ships, are included in the column of frigates. Yachts are, from their number of guns, although post-ships, included with sloops; likewise fire-ships and bombs. It is to be observed that, the hired armed vessels, amounting to 79, as composing a part, although a temporary and distinct part, of the naval force, are included in this statement; also ships building, but not named.]

	Line	50 to 44	Frigates	Slps. &c	G. brgs & und	Total
On the North sea and Downs stations,	11	2	9	47	81	150
On the Irish and English Channels,	24	0	30	22	65	141
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar,	8	0	7	11	4	30
Mediterranean and on the passage,	7	0	12	9	3	33
Coast of Africa,	0	0	2	1	0	3
At the West india islands, & on the passage,	3	0	10	19	12	44
On the Jamaica station,	3	0	11	19	9	43
American and Newfoundland stations,	0	3	12	7	8	30
Cape of Good Hope station,	4	1	5	0	2	12
East-indies, and on the passage,	8	2	15	6	5	36
In persuit of a French squadron cruising and on an Expedition,	19	0	5	3	2	29
On return from foreign service,	0	1	2	1	1	5
In Port and fitting,	22	0	32	36	65	155
Guard ships,	4	1	5	2	0	12
H. S.—P. S—and—R. S. in Commission,	18	1	3	1	0	23
TOTAL IN COMMISSION,	131	11	160	184	259	745
ORDINARY. Receiving ships and P. S &c.	9	3	9	0	0	21
ORDINARY. Serviceable & repairing for service,	20	5	19	3	2	49
ORDINARY. In Ordinary,	23	9	25	36	5	98
Building,	29	0	20	26	9	84
TOTALS.	212	28	233	249	274	997

State of the Ordinary at each Port, including the 3 classes separately specified in the General Statement.

	Line.	Fifties.	Fgts.	Slps &c.	G.B.&un.	Total.
Portsmouth,	13	2	15	10	1	41
Plymouth,	16	3	17	6	0	42
Chatham,	15	6	9	6	2	38
Sheerness,	4	0	3	8	3	18
River,	2	3	8	8	1	22
Extraneous,	2	0	2	1	0	5
Total;	52	14	54	39	7	166

FRENCH NATIONAL SHIPS

Lost, taken, or destroyed, since the commencement of the war, May 17, 1803.

**** Those to which this character * is affixed are now in the British service: the names are the same as when captured, unless otherwise-mentioned.*

*L'Affronteur, lug. 14, taken by the Doris, 36, R. H. Pearson, in cruising off Ushant, May.

*La Franchise, pierced for 44, taken by the Minotaur, 74, C. J. M. Mansfield, in company with the Thunderer, 74, W. Bedford, and Albion, 74, J. Ferrier. Channel-Station, May 28.

*L'Ambuscade formerly Brit. 32, retaken by the Victory, 100, S. Sutton, on passage to Gibraltar, May 28.

L'Impatience, corvette, 20, taken by the Naiad, 38, Js. Wallis, in lat. 45 deg. 50 min. N. lon. 4 deg. 40 min. May 29.

La Betsy, 4, taken and destroyed by the Russel, 74, June 2.

La Vertu, sch. L'Ami de Colonnot, taken by the Racoon, 18, A. Bissel, June 7, off Port au Prince, St. Domingo.

L'Inabordable, sch. 4, Le Commode, brig, 4, driven on shore by the Immortalité, 36, E. W. C. R. Owen, in company with the Jalouse and Cruiser, sloops; and taken possession of by the boats, under a heavy fire from the batteries &c: on the E. side of Cape *Blanc Nez*, June 14.

L'Arab, bg. 8, taken by the Maidstone, 32, R. H. Moubray, near the Western Islands, June 14.

*La Colombe, corv. pierced for 16, taken by the Dragon, 74, J. Aylmer, in company with the Endymien, the Hon. C. Paget, off Ushant, June 18.

La Venteuse, bg. 10, boarded and taken by two boats of La Loire, 46, F. L. Maitland, conducted by lieut. F. Temple, close under the batteries of the *Isle de Bas*, in the night of June 2.

*La Bacchante, (pierced for 22 guns.) 18, taken by the Endymion, 44, Hon. C. Paget, in lat. 27 deg. 12 min N. lon. 20 deg. W. June 25.

La Legere, sch. armed with 14 swivels, &c. 2, taken by the Alarm (priv.) D. de Putron, Channel, June 28.

La Mignonne, corv. pierced for 18 guns, 16, taken by Goliath, 74, C. Brisbane, detached from the squadron under Commodore Bayntun, near the W. end of St. Domingo, June 28.

Le Dart, bg. 4, taken by the Apollo, 36, J. W. T. Dickson, Bay of Biscay, June 29.

La Creole, 44, with 530 soldiers: taken, by Commodore Bayntun's squadron, near St. Domingo, July 1.

*La Supèrieure, sch. 12, taken by the Vanguard, 74, James Walker, Jamaica-station, July 2.

L'Aiguille, bg. 8, taken by the Bellerophon, 74, J. Loring, Jamaica-station, July.

*La Vigilante, bg. *(now Suffisante)* 16, taken by the Hercule 74, Jamaica-station, July.

*L'Alcion, bg. *(now Halcyon.)* 16, taken by the Narcissus 36, R. Donnelly, near Sardinia, July 9.

Le Lodi, bg. 20, taken at anchor, in Leogane Roads, St. Domingo, by the Racoon, bg. 18, A. Bissell, after a severe engagement of 40 minutes, July 11.

*Le Poiffon Volant, sch. *(now Flying Fiſh,)* 12, taken by the Squadron off St. Domingo, July.

L'Adour, sp. 20, taken by Endymion, Hon. C. Paget, on paſſage to Rochefort, July 16.

*L'Enfant Prodigue, corv: *(now St. Lucia)* 16, taken by the Emerald, 36, Js. O'Bryen, between St. Lucia and Martinique, July 21.

Le Duqueſne, 74, L'Oſſeau 16, taken by the Vanguard 74, J. Walker, Bellerophon 74, J. Loring, and Tartar 32, J. Perkins, on the north ſide of St. Domingo, July 25.

*L'Epervier, brig 16, taken by L'Egyptienne 40, Hon. C. E. Fleming, on the paſſage between Guadaloupe and L'Orient, July 27.

Les Deux Amis, sch. 3, Les Trois Freres, sch. 3, taken by the Racoon 18, A. Biſſell, on the coaſt of Cuba, Auguſt.

Schooner (name unknown) 2, run on ſhore and deſtroyed by do. on the ſame day.

La Mutine, brig, 18, run on ſhore and deſtroyed, after a ſhort but ſpirited action, by the Racoon 18, A. Biſſell, on the Coaſt of Cuba, Auguſt 17th. The Racoon had two lieutenants and 42 men abſent at the time in prizes.

*Le Papillon, corv. 6, pierced for 12 guns, taken by the Vanguard 74, James Walker, at St. Marc's, St. Domingo, Sept. 4.

Le Courier de Nantes, sch. 2, taken by the Vanguard 74, James Walker, off St. Domingo, September 5.

La Sageſſe 28, taken by the Theſeus 74, John Bligh, at Port Dauphin, St. Domingo, Sept. 8.

Schooner, 4, taken by the Jackall ſchooner, Lieut. Leaver, near Nieuport, September 27.

*Le Goelan, bg. 18, A Cutter 12, taken on the evacuation of Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, by La Pique 36, W. Cumberland, and Pelican, bg. 18, H. Whitby, October.

La Petite Fille, gun brig, La Jeune Adelle, sch. 6, L'Amitié, cut. 4 guns, 6, ſwivels, taken by the Racoon, bg. 18, A. Biſſell, October 14. Theſe veſſels came out of Cumberland-harbour on the coaſt of Cuba, having 350 troops, including 80 officers of all ranks, determined to carry the Racoon by boarding. But, after an action of nearly five hours, they were obliged to ſtrike. The priſoners of the Petite Fille afterwards roſe on the prize-maſter, and ran on ſhore on the rocks.—The enemy had 40 killed and wounded; the Racoon, none.

Le Meſſager, lugg, 6, taken by the boats of the Ville de Paris 110, commanded by Lieut. Watts, within the rocks of Uſhant, Nov. 10.

1804.

Le Chameau 300 Tons and armed with 10 ſwivels, taken off the cape La Hogue, Jan. 21, by Cerberus, W. Selby.

*Le Renard sch. 12, taken by Lord Nelſon's ſquadron in the Mediterranean, Nov. 16.

Le Vautour, lug, pierced 16 guns, 12, taken by the Boadicea 38, John Maitland, off Cape Finiſterre, Nov. 24.

La Bayonnaiſe 32, chaſed into the Bay of Cape Finiſterre by the Ardent 64, R. Winthrop, and blown up by her own crew, at midnight, to prevent being taken, Nov. 27.

*Surveillante 40, *Clorinde 40, *Vertu 40, Cerf, brig, 12 and *Découverte, sch, 6, ſurrendered, together with a number of tranſports, &c. at cape Francois, St. Domingo, Nov. 30, (including above 5000 priſoners, the remains of

the French army commanded by Gen. Rochambeau,) to the Bellerophon 74, and the rest of the squadron under Commodore J. Loring.

Le Curieux, 6, boarded and cut out from under Fort Edward, Martinique, by four boats of the Centaur 74, com. S. Hood, conducted by Lt. R. C. Reynolds, February 4.

Coquette, sch. 2, with 95 men captured by the Stork, sp. G. L. Geyt, Jamaica-station, February 24.

Colombe, cut. 4, cut out from the harbour of Slays, by two boats of the Cruiser and Rattler, sps. directed by lieut. Francis Cameron, but struck and was burnt on the bar in the night of March 8.

Penriche, 2, taken March 12, near Calais, by the Harpy, 18 guns, E. Heywood.

La Ferieur, cutter, 10, taken by La Pique, 40, C. B. H. Ross, Jamaica station March 18.

La Charante, corv. 24, La Jole brig, 14, driven aground and burned at the entrance of Bourdeaux river, by l'Aigle, 36, George Wolie, July 15.

*Hirondelle, cutter, taken by the Bittern, sp. R. Corbet, Mediterranean.

La Laurette, pierced 16 guns, 5, taken by the Pelican, bg. 18, John Marshall, Jamaica station, August 23.

Le Hazard corv. 15, taken by the Echo, sp. 16, Edmund Boger, off Curacoa, October 1.

*Gracieuse 14, taken by the Blanche, 36, Z. Mudge, of Curacoa, October 21.

1805.

*La Psyche 36, taken, February 14, by the St. Fiorenzo, 36, H. Lambert, East Indies, lat. 19 deg. N. long. 80 deg. E. after a very spirited resistance of three hours and a half.

*Ville de Milan 45, taken by the Leander, 50, John Talbot, on the Halifax station, February 23. The Ville de Milan had previously taken the Cleopatra, 32, after a long and most determined resistance; which latter was also retaken by the Leander.

Schooner, name unknown, 7, sunk by the Gracieuse, 14, T. B. Smith, Jamaica-station. April 9.

L'Amitie, sch. 11, taken June 10, by the Blanche, 36, Z. Mudge, Jamaica-station, after a very gallant resistance of 3 hours; three only of the victors were wounded.

*Didon 44, taken by the Phœnix, 36, T. Baker, lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. W. after a most gallant action of 3 hours, August 10.

Le Faune, corv., 16, taken August 15, by the Goliath, R. Barton, and Camilla, B. W. Taylor, Channel.

La Torche, corv. 18, taken by the Goliath, 74, R. Barton, Channel, Aug. 16.

L'Hypolite, corv. 4, and armed with 8 swivels, run ashore and destroyed, on the Isle of Bourbon, by the Duncan, 18, lieut. Sneyd (acting) September.

*L'Acreon, 10, taken October 3, by the Egyptienne, 40, Hon. C. E. Fleming, off Rochefort.

*Cyane, corv. 34, taken October 5, near Tobago, by the Princess Charlotte, 38, G. Tobin; and carried into Grenada (*formerly British.*)

*Naiade, corv. (now Melvillie,) 22, taken October 13, by the Jason, 32, W. Champain, Leeward-Island-station.

*Swiftsure, (formerly British) 74, Fourdeaux 74, Indomptable 80, Bucentaure 80, Berwick 74, L'Aigle 74, Achille 74, Redoutable 74, Intrepide 74, taken in the grand victory off Cape Trafalgar, by the British fleet, under Vice-Admirals Lord Viscount Nelson and C. Collingwood, accompanied by

rear-Admiral the honorable earl of Northesk, after a battle of more than four hours. October 21. The combined fleet, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve, and of which these formed a part, consisted of 33 ships of the line, viz. 18 French and 15 Spanish, accompanied by 10 frigates, &c. The British fleet consisted of only 27 of the line, with 6 frigates, &c. The total number of captures was 19, (all of the line,) including the Achille, which took fire after she had surrendered, and blew up. Of the ships mentioned above only one, the Swiftsure (formerly British) was saved. The Fougueux, Indomtable, Bucentaure, Berwick, and L'Aigle, being afterwards wrecked. The Redoutable sunk after the action, and the Intrepide was burned. For other particulars, and a plan of the engagement, see the new edition of "Steel's Naval Chronologist," The thanks of Parliament have since been decreed to all the officers and seamen concerned in this memorable contest.

*Formidable (now Braave) 80, flag-ship rear-Admiral Dumanoir, Duguay Trouin, now Implacable 74, *Mont Blanc 74, *Scipion 74, A part of the combined fleet, which made off from the battle off Cape Trafalgar, October 21, taken November 3, after a resolute contest of three hours and a half, (in an attempt to escape to Rochefort, by commodore Sir R. J. Strachan, in the Cæsar, 80; with the Hero, 74, honorable A. H. Gardner; Courageux, 74, Rd. Lee; and Namur, 74, L. W. Halsted, accompanied by the Santa Margarita, 36, W, Rathborne; Æolus, 32, Lord W. Fitzroy; Phœnix, 36, Thomas Baker; and Revolutionaire, 36, H. Hotham,

La Labre 40, taken December 24, by La Loire, 40, F. L. Maitland, & L'Egyptienne, 40, lieut. P. C. Handfield, acting, off Rochefort, after an obstinate, though short, defence of half an hour,

L'Atalante 40, lost off Table-Bay, Cape of Good Hope, December,

1806,

Rello brig, 16, cut off from four frigates by the Hydra, off Cadiz, February 27,

Le Furel, brig, 20, *Volontaire 46, taken by the Diadem, 64, commodore Sir Home Popham, captain W, King; combined with the gallant and officer-like conduct of captain R. Donelly, commander of the Narcissus, 32, and captain J, Rowley, of the Raisonable, 74; Cape of Good Hope-station, March 4.

Bergere corvette, 18, taken in the most gallant manner, by the Sirius, W Prowse, off the mouth of the Tibeer, March; Mediterranean.

CAPTURED, *l'Alexandre formerly l'Indivisible, 34, Jupiter 74, *le Brave foundered off the W. Islands, Ap, 12, 74, Run on shore and afterwards burned, l'Imperiale formerly Vengeur, rear Admiral Leisseigues, 120, by a squadron, detached by Lord Collingwood, from off Cadiz, under Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. after a *Nelsonian* contest of nearly two hours, in the bay of St. Domingo, West Indies February 6, The British squadron consisted of the *Superb*, 74, Vice Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, captain R. G. Keats; *Northumberland* 80, rear-Admiral honorable A. F. Cochrane, captain J. Morrison; *Canopus* 80, rear-Admiral T. Louis, captain F. W. Austen; *Spencer*, 74, honorable R. Stopford; *Donegal*, 80, P. Malcolm; *Atlas*, 74, S. Pym; and *Agamemnon*, 64, Sir Edward Berry; accompanied by the *Magicienne*, 32, A. Mackenzie; *Acasta*, 40, R. D. Dun; *Kingfisher*, sp. 18, N. D. Cochrane; and *L'Epervier*, brig, 16.

Diomede, 74, taken by Sir Home Popham's ſquadraon, Cape of Good-Hope-ſtation, February 21.

Marengo, Admiral Linois, 80, Belle Poule, 40, taken by the Foudroyant, 80, vice-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, captain J. C. White; the London, 98, Sir H. B. Neale, and the Amazon, 38, Wm. Parker, March 13, on a cruiſe to the weſtward.

Tremeuſe, ſchooner, 3, taken by the Woolverine, 18 guns, F. A. Collyer, Weſt Indies, March.

*La Lutine, corvette, now Hawke, 18, taken March 24, by the Carysford, 28, K. M'Kenzie, Leeward Iſland-ſtation.

*Phaeton, brig, now Mignonne, 16, *Voltigeur, brig, now Pelican, 16, taken after an action of great reciprocal bravery, by La Pique, 36, C. B. H. Roſs, off St. Catherine's, Jamaica-ſtation, 26th March.

Nearque, 16, taken by the Niobe, 38, on the 28th March.

Tapageuſe, corvette, 14, cut out from the entrance of Rochefort, by the boats of the Pallas, *Rt. Hon.* Lord Cochrane, on the night of the 14th of April.

Malicieuſe, Imperiale, 24, and Imperiale, 22, wrecked at the ſame time.

Innocente, sch. cut from under the fortreſs of Bayona by two boats of the Minerva, 36, G. R. Collier, on the afternoon of the 30th April.

Le Pandour, corvette, 18, taken May 1, by the Druid, 32, P. B. V. Broke, Iriſh-ſtation.

L'Imperiale, ſch. 3, taken by the Cygnet, sp- 18, B. Campbell, off Dominica, May 24.

Diligente, 16, taken by the Renard, sp. 18, J. Coghlan, Jamaica-ſtation, May 28.

L'Obſervateur, pierced for 20, 18, taken by the Tartar, 32, E. Hawker, June 9, Weſt Indies.

Ceſar, corvette, 18, Rolle d'Equipage, taken July 15, by a diviſion of boats, detached by captain R. G. Keats, under the command of lieutenant E. R. Sibly, from the Rochefort ſquadron; in Verdun roads, near Bourdeaux. Uncommon gallantry was diſplayed both by lieut. Sibly, who received ſeven wounds, and lieut. Thomas Parker, who ſeconded him in the enterpriſe.

Le Rhin, 44, ſtruck July 18 to the Mars, 74, R. D. Oliver, Rochefort-ſtation, in ſight of three frigates, by whom Le Rhine was accompanied; without firing a gun.

Guerrier, 44, taken July 19, off the Faro Iſlands, by the Blanche, 38, Thomas Lave, after a ſpirited action of 45 minutes; in which four of the Blanche's ſcrew were wounded.

DUTCH NATIONAL SHIPS loſt, taken, or deſtroyed, 1803.

De Hasjee, brig, 6, taken by the Caroline, 36, B. W. Page, near the Cape of Good Hope, Auguſt 2.

*Hippomenes, corvette, 18, taken at the ſurrender of Demerara and Eſſequibo to the naval and military forces, under commodore S. Hood, and General Grainfield, September 19.

Serpent, ſch. taken at the ſurrender of Berbice to captain L. O. Bland, of the Heureux, 24, September 26.

1804.

Draak, ſchooner, 5, taken by the Lilly, sp. 18, W. Lyall, near Bermuda, March 1.

Atalanta, brig, 16, taken at anchor in the Vlie-ſtream, by the Scorpion, bg. 18, G. N. Hardinge, and Beaver, sp. 18, Charles Pelly, in the night of March 31.

*Proſerpine, now Amſterdam, 32, *Pylades, cor. now Surinam, 18, George, ſch. 10, ſeven gun-boats, taken at the ſurrender of Surinam to the naval and military forces under commodore S. Hood and Major-General Sir Charles Green, May 4.

One Schuyt, No. 98, taken and five ſunk, by Sir Sidney Smith's ſquadron, between Fluſhing and Oſtend, May 16.

1805.

Seven Schuyts, taken April 24, by the ſquadron under rear-Admiral Douglas, off Cape *Griſnez*.

Two gun-boats, taken April 25, by the Archer, g. bg. W. Price, off Cape *Griſnez*.

1806.

Baro, 68, taken at the ſurrender of the cape of Good Hope to the naval and military forces under the command of comm. Sir Home Popham and Major-General Sir David Baird, January 9.

Antelope, 5, taken the 23d of March, at night, by the pinnace and cutter of the Stork, 18, G Le Geyt, Weſt-Indies. The capture was effected by eighteen ſeamen, commanded by Lieutenant Robertſon, who all conducted themſelves with the utmoſt bravery.

SPANISH SHIPS OF *WAR* CAPTURED, &c.

Since the Commencement of the War, in October, 1804.

*Medee (now Imperieuſe) 44, *La Fama 36, *La Clara 36, Mercedes, 36, taken after a ſevere action, and detained, by the Indifatigable, 40, Graham Moore; Meduſa, 38, John Gore; Lively, 38, G. E. Hamond; and Amphion, 32, S. Sutton, off cape St. Mary, October 5. The treaſure on board the three ſhips was, on a moderate computation, at leaſt one million ſterling. The Mercedes, another frigate, of 36 guns, accompanid the ſhips captured, but blew up ten minutes after the action commenced, and all on board, excepting 41 perſons, periſhed.

Matilda (with quickſilver) 36, taken by the Meduſa, 38, John Gore, in company with the Donegal, off Cadiz, November.

*Amfitrite (now Blanche) 36, taken by the Donegal, 80, Sir R. J. Strachan, Bt. off Cadiz, November 25.

*Santa Gertruyda, with 1,215,000 dollars, &c. 36, taken by the Polyphemus, 64, John Lawford; Lively, 38, G. E. Hamond, in ſight; off cape St. Mary, December 7.

Infanta Carlos, corv. with 120,000 dollars, &c. 16, taken by the Diamond, 38, T. Elphinſtone, December.

*Deligentia, now Ligæra, 28, taken by the Diana, 38, T. J. Maling, in company with La Pique, 40, C. B. H. Roſs; off Antevella, December.

1805.

Orquijo, 18, taken, the 8th of February, by the Pique, 36, C. B. H. Roſs, off the Havannah. *Since loſt*.

La Elizabeth, 10, taken the 3d of April, by the Bacchante, 20, Charles Daſhwood, off the Havannah.

*San Rafael, 84, *El Firme, 74, taken, July 23d in the action between Sir R. Calder's squadron and the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Admirals Villeneuve and Gravina, lat. 43 deg. N long. 11 deg. W. After a battle which was most gallantly maintained during four hours, against a great superiority of force on the part of the enemy.

La Caridad Perfecta sch. 12, taken, August 13, by the Marianne, schooner, Lt. Jame Smith, under the batteries of Truxillo, after sustaining a very heavy and constant fire from the fort, in addition to the resistance of La Caridad.

One Gun-boat, No. 4, taken by the Dexterous, g. bg. 14, Lt. R. Tomlinson, off Gibraltar, October 11.

*San Ildefonso, 74, San Juan Nepomuceno, now Berwick, 74, *Bahama, 74, Monarca, 74, San Francisco de Asis, 74, El Rayo, 100, Neptuno, 84, San Agustin, 74, Santissima Trindade, 136, Argonauta, 80, taken, in the grand victory off cape Trafalgar, by the British fleet, under Vice-Admirals Lord Viscount Nelson and C. Collingwood, accompanied by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Earl of Northesk, after a battle of more than four hours, October 21. The combined fleet, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve, and of which these formed a part, consisted of 33 ships of the line, viz. 18 French and 15 Spanish, as mentioned on a preceding page. The British consisted of only 27 of the line. The total number of captures was 11, all of the line, including the French ship Achille, which took fire and blew up. Of these ships the Monarca, San Francisco de Asis, Rayo, and Neptuno, were afterwards wrecked; the Augustin, burned, the Santissima Trindade and Argonauta sunk after the action The thanks of Parliament have since been decreed to all the officers and seamen concerned in this memorable contest. For minuter detail, and a plan of the engagement, see the new edition of "Steel's Naval Chronologist."

1806.

*Rapusa, 12, taken off the town of Campeachy, January 7, by three boats of the Franchise, C. Dashwood, which also encountered 7 gun-boats that reinforced the Rapusa. The officers and crew of the Franchise conducted themselves with the utmost bravery.

Peculo, No. 4, g. bg. 5, taken by the Envy privateer, off cape de Gatt, 11th February.

Santa Clara, sch. taken by the boats of La Pique, C. B. H. Ross, off Oçoa Bay, Jamaica-Station, March 17.

Vigilante, 18, taken by La Renommee, 38, Sir Thomas Livingston, Bart. April 4, Mediterranean.

Argonaut, 12, taken by the Hydra, 38, G. Mundy, on the coast of Spain, 12th April.

Giganta, 9, cut out, 4th May, from under the batteries of the Town and Torre de Vieja, and the fire of 100 musketeers, by the boats of the Renommee 38, Sir T. Livingstone, Bart and of the Nautilus, 18; under the direction of Lieut. Sir William Parker.

El Virgem del Carmen, sch. 4, taken by the Niger, James Hillyar, coast of Spain, May 2.

BRITISH SHIPS LOST, TAKEN, OR DESTROYED, 1803.

The ſhips that have been retaken, and are now in the ſervice, are deſignated by a.*

Reſiſtance, Hon. P. Woodhouſe, 36, *b.* 1801, loſt on cape St. Vincent's, early in the morn. of May 31, crew ſaved.

La Minerve, F. J. Brenton, 42, *t.* 1795, ran aground in a thick fog, in the evening of July 2, near Cherbourg, and there captured, crew ſaved but made priſoners.

La Seine, F. D. Milne, 42, *t.* 1798, ran aground on a Sand-bank to the northward of the Texel, in the night of June 25, and afterwards deſtroyed by fire, crew ſaved.

Surinam, ſp. F. R. Tucker, 18, *t.* 1799, detained as prize by the Dutch at the Iſland of Curacoa, *retaken.*

Calypſo, ſp. W. Venour, 16, *b.* 1783, run down and ſunk, with all the crew, by one of the convoy, in a gale, on returning from Jamaica, Auguſt.

Redbridge, ſch. Lt G. Lempriere, 16, *b.* 1796, taken by a ſquadron of French frigates, near Toulon, Auguſt, *retaken.*

Circe, Charles Fielding, 28, *b.* 1785, ſtruck on the Lemon and Ower, in the north ſea, when in chace of an enemy, and loſt, November 16, crew ſaved.

Shannon, E. L. Gower, *b.* 1803, ſtruck aground in a gale and wrecked, under the batteries of cape La Hague, in the night of December 10. crew ſaved but made priſoners, afterwards deſtroyed by fire, by the boats of the Merlin ſp.

Garland, F. Fred. Cottrell, *pr. p.* 1800, loſt off cape Francois, St Domingo, November, crew ſaved.

Avenger, ſp. F. J. Snell, 16, *p.* 1803. foundered off the Weeſer, Dec. crew ſaved.

Suffiſante, bg: F. J. Heathcote, 16, *t.* 1792, wrecked in a gale off Spike-Iſland, in Cork harbour, December 15.

Grappler, g. v. Lt A. W. Thomas, 12, grounded on the Iſles de Choſey, Dec. 31, and there taken poſſeſſion of, and burned, by the enemy, crew made priſoners.

1804.

La Creole, F. A. Biſſell, 40, *t.* 1803, foundered on paſſage from Jamaica, Jan. 2, crew ſaved by the Cumberland, 74.

York, Henry Milford, 64, *b.* 1796, ſuppoſed to have foundered in the north ſea with all the crew, in Jan. having been miſſing from the 26th Dec. 1803.

Raven, bg. F. S. Swaine, 18, *t.* 1799, loſt on the ſouth weſt of Sicily, January 6, crew ſaved.

Porpoiſe, a. s. S. Lt Fowler, 12, 1795, loſt on a coral reef, off New South Wales, in lat. 22 20 and lon. 155 22 eaſt, crew ſaved.

Fearleſs, g. v. Lt G. Fowler, 12, 1795, loſt off Redding Point, Cowſand Bay, February.

Huſſar, P. Wilkinſon, 38, 1799, ſtruck on the Saintes, in Bay of Biſcay, and loſt February, crew ſaved.

Cerbere, f. Lt J. Patey, 12, *t.* 1800, miſſed ſtays, loſt, Berry Head, Torbay, Feb. 19, ſince weighed up.

Weazel, bg. W. Layman, 14, *b.* 1799, driven on ſhore, in a gale, near Cabritta Point, Gibraltar Bay, and went to pieces, March 1, one man periſhed.

Wolverene, ſp. H. Gordon, 19, *b.* 1796, ſurrendered, while ſinking, to two French privateers, one of 36, the other of 20 guns, after an action of three quar-

ters of of an hour, on her paſſage as convoy towards Newfoundland, March 21.

Magnificent, W. H. Jervis, 74, *b.* 1766, wrecked, near the Pierres Noires, or Black Rocks, in the environs of Breſt, March 25, crew ſaved but 86 made priſoners.

Apollo, J. W. T. Dixon, 36, *b.* 1799, wrecked on the coaſt of Portugal, April 1, captain and many of the crew periſhed.

Hindoſtan, s. s John Le Gros, 50, *p.* 1795, caught fire in the hold and burned, in the Bay of Roſes, Mediterranean, April 2, five men periſhed.

Swift, cut. Lt T. M. Leake, 8, *hired*, taken by a French privateer, of 8 guns and 56 men, Mediterranean, April, captain killed.

Vincego, bg. S. J. Wright, 18, *t.* 1799, captured, during a dead calm, in Quiberon-Bay, by a flotilla of gun-boats and luggers, May 20.

Lilly, ſp. Wm Compton, 16, 80 men, *b.* 1795, taken by a French privateer, formerly Marlbro' packet, of 16 gun and 140 men, off the coaſt of Georgia, July 14, captain killed.

Conſtitution, cut. Lt J. S. A. Dennis, 10, *hired*, ſunk in action with 120 ſail of the enemy's gun-boats, in company with H. M. ſhip Immortalité, Harpy, and Adder, Auguſt 26, crew ſaved.

De Ruyter, d. s. s, Lt J. Beckett, 64, *t.* 1799, loſt in the hurricane at Antigua, September 3, one man periſhed:

Drake, F. ſp. —— 16, *t.* 1800, loſt, by grounding on a ſhoal, off Nevis, September, crew ſaved.

Georgiana, a. cut. Lt. Kneesvew, *hired*, grounded in the mouth of the Seine with an ebb-tide, Sept. 25, ſet on fire and deſtroyed by the crew, who eſcaped.

Ramſey, Hon. Ja. Colvill, 1762, run a ground, in a fog, on the Haaks, near the Texel and loſt November 19, crew ſaved.

Venerable, Jn. Hunter, 74, *b.* 1784, ſtruck on the Sunken Rocks, Torbay, and loſt, November 24, crew ſaved.

Hannibad, a. s. R. L. J. O'Connor, 16, *hired*, drifted from her anchors in the Downs, and loſt, near Sandown-caſtle, November, crew ſaved.

Conflict, g. v. Lt C. C. Ormſby, 14, *b.* 1801, grounded, in chace of the enemy, near Nieuport, October 24, crew ſaved.

D. of Clarence A. C. lieut. B. N. Clements, 10, hired, ſtruck on a rock in chaſe, and loſt on the coaſt of Portug. Dec. crew ſaved.

Gertrude, ſch. lieut. Broad, 16, hired, run down in the channel, by L'Aigle, frigate Dec. 15, crew ſaved,

Starling, g. bg. lieut. Geo. Skottowe, 14, *b.* 1801, went on ſhore near Calais, in a fog and deſtroyed, Dec. 18, crew ſaved.

Tartarus, bb, T. Withers, *p.* 1797, driven on Margate Sands, in a gale, and wrecked, Dec. 20, crew ſaved.

Severn, comm. Prince of Bouillon, 44, *b.* 1786, driven on ſhore, in a gale, and wrecked, in Grouville Bay, Jerſey, Dec. 21.

Mallard, g. v. 14, *b.* 1801, run on ſhore off Calais, and taken Dec. 25.

1805.

Doris, P. Campbell, 36 *b.* 1795, ſtruck on a ſunken rock and deſtroyed, in Quiberon bay, in the night of Jan. 21, crew ſaved.

Raven bg. Wm. Layman, 18, *b.* 1804, wrecked in Cadiz Bay, Jan. 29. two of the crew loſt.

Arrow, ſp. R. B. Vincent, 18, carried 30, *b.* 1796, Acheron, bb. A. Farquhar,

8 *p*. 1803; taken by two French frigates, and ſunk, after a long and ſevere conteſt, Mediterranean, Feb. 4.

Arthur, formerly Venus, cut. lieut. R. hired, taken by a French ſquadron in the Mediterranean, Feb.

Cooban, hired, *Cleopatra, Sir K. Lawrie, Bart, 32, *b*, 1780, taken, February 17, after bringing to, and ſuſtaining a moſt ſevere action, with the Ville de Milan, 46, conſiderably her ſuperior in ſize, metal, and numbers; Halifax ſtation, ſince retaken.

Bouncer, g. bg. lieut L. Baſſan, 14, *b*. 1804, wrecked off Dieppe, and crew made priſoners, Feb,

Imogene ſp. H. Vaughan, 18 *pr*. *p*. 1801, foundered, on paſſage from Leeward-Iſlands, March 1, crew ſaved.

Redbridge, ſch. 8 *b*. 1804 loſt at Jamaica, March, crew ſaved.

Hawke, ſp. J. Tippet. 18, *p*. *p*. 1803, miſſing ſince May; ſuppoſed to have foundered in channel,

Sea-Gull bg. H. Burke, 18, *b*. 1795, foundered on a cruiſe with all the crew, time unknown.

Fry, ſp, P. B. Pellew, 18, *b*. 1804, loſt on the Carysfort-reef, in the Gulph of Florida, May, crew ſaved.

*Cyane, ſp, Hon. G. Cadogan, 18, *b*. 1796, taken, May 12, by the Honteuſe and Hermione frigates, near Martinico; re taken by the Princeſs Charlotte.

Oreſtes, ſp, T. Browne, 16, *p*. 1803 run aground on a ſand-bank near Gravelines, and afterwards burned to prevent capture; crew ſaved.

Ranger, ſp, Charles Coote, 16, *b*. 1796, captured, July 17, by the Rochefort ſquadron, being peviouſly ſo damaged by her crew that the enemy were obliged to burn her. The Britiſh were carried into Rochelle on the 24 Dec.

Dove, cutter, 6, hired, taken by the Rochefort ſquadron; July.

Dominica, bg, lieut. Peter, 14, carried into Guadaloupe by the crew, who mutined in abſence of their commanders; afterwards ſeen on a cruiſe, retaken by Waſp, ſp. May.

Blanche, Z. Mudge, 36, *b*. 1801 taken and afterwards burned, July 19, in the W. Indies, lat. 20 deg. N. long 66 deg. W. after a moſt gallant reſiſtance againſt a French ſquadron, conſiſting of two frigates and two ſloops.

Sheerneſs, Lord G. Stuart, 44, *b*. loſt, in a gale of wind, off Trincomale bay, Iſland of Ceylon, crew ſaved.

Plumper, g. bg. lieut. H. Garrety, 14, *b*. 1804, Teaſer g. bg. lieut. G. L. Ker, 14, b 1804, taken off St. Maloes, by 5 French gun-brigs, Auguſt.

Pigmy, lieut. W. Smith, 2, 14, *t*. 1779, Wrecked in St. Aubin's bay, Jerſey, Auguſt, crew ſaved.

Althrope, cutter, lieut. Wm. Scott, 16, hired, foundered in the channel.

Calcutta, Daniel Woodriffe, 50, *p*. 1795 taken, after a determined reſiſtance, by a French ſquadron, on paſſage, as convoy from St. Helena, Sept,

Orquijo, S. C. Balderſon, 18, *t*. 1805, foundered in a gale; Jamaica Station, October, 95 of her crew loſt.

Biter, g. bg. lieut. G. Wintage, 24, *b*. 1801, run aground and deſtroyed, near Calais, Nov. 10, crew ſaved.

Woodlark, g. bg. lieut. Thomas Innes, 14. *b*. 1788, run aground and deſtroyed near St. Valery, Nov. 14th, crew ſaved.

Pigeon, Sch. J. S. Lackraft, 4, *p*. 1805, loſt off the Texel, December, crew ſaved, but captured.

1806.

Manly, g. bg. lieut. M. White, 14, *b.* 1804, taken by ſome Dutch gun-boats River Ems, January.

Baracouta, ſch. lieut. J. Orchard, 4, *b.* 1804, preſumed to have foundered in a gale of wind, on the Jamaica Station, with all the crew.

Favorite, ſp. John Davie, 18, *b.* 1794, taken by a French ſquadron off Cape de Verd-Iſlands, January.

Papillon, ſp. F. W. Woolſey, 16, *t.* 1803, foundered on paſſage from Jamaica ſtation, with all the crew.

Berbice, ſch. lieut. J. G. Gooding, *t.* 1803, Sunk at Demarara, time unknown.

Seaforth, lieut. G. R. Brand, 16, taken February 23, on the Leeward Iſland ſtation; a crew ſaved, Feb. by a French privateer, of double her force, after a reſiſtance nobly characteriſtic of the energy of Britiſh ſeamen.

Agnes, lug. 8, Hired, loſt off the Texel, March, crew ſaved, but captured.

Le Brave, Edmund Boger, E. 74, *t.* 1806, foundered off the weſtern Iſlands, on paſſage from Jamaica, 12th April, crew ſaved, excepting three.

THE PENSION-LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Admirals, Captains, Lieutenants, &c. receiving annual Penſions on Account of Services and Wounds.

Adm. J. Earl St. Vincent, K.B.	£3000
*Adm. Sir Thomas Paſley, Bt.	1000
Adm. Alex Græme, Eſq.	300
*Vice-Adm. John Thomas, Eſq.	150
Vice-Adm. Lord Collingwood	2000
Vice-Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth	1000
Rr-Adm. Alexander Scott, Eſq.	300
Rr-Adm. William Duddingſton, Eſq. 5*s.* per Day.	
Rr Ad. Sir J. Saumarez, Bt. K.B.	1200
*Rr-Adm. R. Grindall	250
Rr-Adm. Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart.	1000
Rr-Ad. Sir W. Sidney Smith, Kt.	1000
*Capt. P. Lambert	250
*Capt. J. Bourchier	200
*Capt. Joſeph Elliſon	5*s.* per Day.
*Capt. S. Arden	5*s.* per Day.
*Capt. John Hunter	300
*Capt. Chas. Tyler	250
*Capt. Sir T. B. Thompſon, Kt.	500
*Capt. T. F. Fremantle	100
*Capt. Frank Sotheron	200
*Capt. Henry Jenkins	200
*Capt. Edward Roe	200
*Francis Stephens, Eſq.	100*l* per Ann.
*Capt. Iſaac Wolley	5*s.* per Day.
*Capt. M. Seymour	5*s* per do.
*Capt. Henry Hill,	2*s.* 6*d.* per do.
*Capt. G. Luke (comm.)	5*s.* per do.
*Capt. G. Robinſon (com.)	5*s.* per Day.
*Capt. D. Colby	5*s.* per do.
*Capt. Alex. R. Kerr	5*s.* per do.
*Capt. F. Douglas (com.)	5*s.* per do.
*Capt. F. Beaufort (com.)	2*s.* 6*d* per do.
*Capt. J. Johnſon (com.)	2*s.* 6*d.* per do.
*Capt. J. Douglas (com.)	5*s* per do.
*Capt G. Stupart (com.)	5*s.* per do.
*Capt. Ed. Sneyd Clay	5*s.* per do.
*Capt. J. R. Lumley (com.)	5*s.* per do.
*Capt. Thos. Cole (com.)	5*s.* per do.
*Capt. Jno Paſco (com.)	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. Richard Kemp	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. Robert Brown	5*s* per do.
*Lieut. D. Mc D. Grant	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. A. D. Broughton	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. William Furnival	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. Ob. Newell	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. Thos. Chambers	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. George Keenor	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. William Hellard	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. Fred. Bedford	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. Williams	2*s.* 6*d.* per do.
*Lieut. J. Kneeſhaw	2*s.* 6*d.* per do.
*Lieut. Jer. Skelton	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. Francis Cole	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. J. W. Gabriel	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. J. A. Hodgſkin	5*s.* per do.
*Lieut. Peter Fiſher	5*s.* per do.

*Lieut. James Grant 2s. 6d. per day
*Lieut. J. H. Garrety 5s. per do,
*J. Balmbrough, Master 5s. per do.
*M. Robertson, Master 5s. per day
*Hector McLeod, Master 4s. per do.

*Those gentlemen to whose names the character * is prefixed have been severely wounded in the service.*

Indian Occurrences.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. A. Savage, commercial resident at Maddepollam.

Mr. A. Stodart, deputy commercial resident at Ganjam.

Mr. H. Vibart, assistant to the Secretary of the board of revenue.

Mr. Wm. Oliver, Deputy Persian Translator to Government.

Mr. R. H. Tulloh Assistant under the Register to the Court of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawlut.

Mr. B. Roebuck, Mint Master.

Messrs. R. Sherson, and George Strachey, Joint Assay Masters.

Mr. J. Sutherland, Coroner of Madras.

G. O, BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1807.

1st. It has been represented to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that much inconvenience to the public and to Individuals, as well as great confusion in the adjustment of Paymasters accounts, have arisen from a misconstruction and Neglect of the orders about transfer Vouchers, which are contained in the 5th paragraph of the 16th Section of the printed code of Regulations, published by government on the 8th September 1801.

2. In order, therefore, to remedy the evils represented, and with a view to accommodate details and Individuals, when absent from their corps, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel the paragraph of the code above stated, and in lieu thereof, to publish the following Regulations, to which all Officers commanding stations or corps, public staff Officers, and Paymasters, are hereby most positively enjoined to pay the strictest attention.

3. Details not under an European Officer, and Individuals of whatever rank, when temporarily absent from their corps, upon Duty, Furlough or Sick certificate, are to be returned as such in the Muster Rolls; and their Pay is to be drawn in the Abstracts of the corps to which they belong.

4. The amount of pay, thus drawn for Absentees, is to be returned to the Paymaster, who will grant Bills at Sight, either for a part or the whole as may be required on the Military Paymaster General, and in favour of commanding or public staff Officer of the station where the Absentees may happen to be at the time.—These Bills are to be forwarded by the Officers commanding corps to the stations where their Absent Men may be, and it shall be the duty of the commanding or public staff Officers at those stations to lose no time in drawing from the Paymaster the amount of the Bills, and paying the parties.

5. In the case of an European commissioned Officer absent from his corps, the Bill for the Amount of his pay may be made out in his own favor, and trans-

mitted direct to him; but it is to be observed, that every Voucher hitherto required is to be considered equally necessary in future to warrant the issue of Pay and Allowances; and that therefore in cases when the regular reports of Muster of Camp Equipage may not have been received (which is likely often to occur) the Tent Allowance for each Month is not to be drawn—The want of a Certificate of last payment must in like manner prevent any pay being issued, until the receipt of such voucher, when the arrears will become issuable in the following Month—Officers absent from their corps, who may have their Camp Equipage with them, will therefore be particular in transmitting to their corps the regular Reports of muster as early as possible in each month to prevent the inconvenience which they must otherwise be put to.

6. Paymasters are hereby directed to grant Bills, as stated in the preceding paragraphs, taking care to insert in each the purpose for which it has been drawn; and the Paymasters at the stations, where the Absentees may be, are directed to discharge such Bills at sight, taking Credit themselves for the amount, and debiting the Military Paymaster General—The paymaster of Fort St. George may grant Bills for the pay of Men absent from the Presidency, but he is on no account to pay any bills of that description, which will always be discharged at the General Treasury.

7. As Bills transmitted by Post are liable to miscarriage, paymasters are directed to grant them in Triplicate, the first and second to be forwarded by commanding Officers the same day on which they receive them, but under separate covers, and the third as soon after as may be convenient. The commanding or public staff Officer of the station is immediately on the receipt of the first and second bills to present them to the paymaster, who having paid them, will transmit the first by letter to the Military Paymaster General, the second along with his Account Current as a voucher; and the third, which is also to be delivered to him, he is to retain as a record in his Office to refer to in case of accident happening to the other two.

8. As it is desirable, however, that Officers and Men absent from their corps should receive their pay as early as practicable after it becomes due, commanding or public staff Officers of stations are authorized, in the event of the Bills not arriving, to take up Cash on their receipts from the paymaster at the time the regular Troops of such stations may be paid, for the purpose of paying Absentees, and they will adjust the amount with him when they shall have received the Bills, as directed in the preceding paragraphs of this order.—Such transaction being considered as a matter of accommodation between the commanding or public staff Officers, and Paymasters of stations, and solely for the convenience of Absentees, is on no account to appear in the disbursements of paymasters.

9. In the event of the death or desertion of any European or Native Soldier (including Native commissioned Officers) when absent from his corps, and for whom full pay may have been drawn and remitted agreeably to these orders, it is directed, that the commanding or public staff Officer of the station, to whom the remittance was made, do immediately report the circumstance to the Officer commanding the corps to which the deceased or deserter belonged.—He is then to take the earliest opportunity of returning the surplus pay, arising from the casualty, by the same mode in which it was conveyed to him, viz. by a bill on the paymaster of the station where the corps is serving in favor of the Officer commanding it, who will thereby be enabled to meet the retrenchment, which must unavoidably take place on that account.

10. The reports of the casualties above alluded to, are invariable to be annexed to the Muster Rolls of the companies, which they concern.

11. Officers abſent in *Europe* or at any of the other Preſidencies, and Officers on the ſtaff, or employed in ſituations which prevent them from joining their corps, are not to be included for pay in the abſtracts of their Troops or companies; but their names, Rank and Staff, deſignations, are to be inſerted as heretofore in the Muſter Rolls and Pay Abſtracts—Officers of the two latter deſcriptions are to draw their *Regimental* and ſtaff allowances in ſeparate abſtract from the paymaſters of ſtations where they may be employed; and the amount of the Regimental Abſtracts is to be entered in the Paymaſter's Diſburſements, under the heads of thoſe corps, to which the ſtaff Officers belonged.

12. The foregoing regulations are to be conſidered to take effect from the 1ſt April next.

Government Notification.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT—*Fort St. George, March 21ſt*, 1806.

The following Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, under date the 30th July 1806, are publiſhed for general information at this Preſidency.

Extract of a General Letter from England in the Public Department, dated 30th *July* 1806.

Para. 13. It being neceſſary to prevent miſtakes and unneceſſary expence, in the tranſmiſſion of the Over-land Packets from India, that the Perſons who forward them, ſhould be informed whether they are Originals or Duplicates, and of what dates they are; we direct that the date of the Diſpatch, and the word "Original" or "Duplicate," which ever the Deſpatch may happen to be, be marked on the outſide of all the Packets tranſmitted Over-land from your Preſidency, which will give the Perſons, who forward them, the information required.

SPLENDID HINDOO NUPTIALS.

Calcutta, March 14, 1807.

Laſt Wedneſday evening, *Oditchurn Roy*, only ſon of Roupchurn Roy, was united in marriage with the daughter of Boſtomchurn Mullick, eldeſt ſon of the late Ramkiſſen Mullick.

For ſeveral days preceding the marriage ceremony, grand entertainments were given by Roupchurn Roy, in the Aſiatic ſtyle; but ſurpaſſing in ſplendour and magnificence, any thing of the kind witneſſed for ſome time paſt in Calcutta.

On Monday evening, the 9th inſtant, a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen aſſembled, by cards of invitation, at Roupchurn's houſe, which was fitted up in a ſuperior ſtyle of Aſiatic magnificence, combined with European decorations and taſte.

Over the area of the building, was thrown a canopy of white cloth, neatly fringed, and interſperſed with artificial flowers, ſupported by lofty ſhafts of wood, covered with white cloth and entwined with wreaths of artificial roſes; the drapery pink, with

white fringe. From the canopy were ſuſpended, a number of very ſuperb luſtres, (recently imported on one of the Indiamen, having been particularly ordered from England, by Roupchurn, at a vaſt expence), which being arranged with great taſte, produced a grand effect.

The company having ſeated, the bridegroom left the upper apartments, preceded by muſic of the country, a train of attendants, and a great number of ſoontauburdars, chubdars, hurkarahs, peons, &c. all uniformly dreſſed.

Oditchurn Roy was himſelf moſt ſuperbly arrayed, and adorned with jewels of great value:—After paying his ſalaams to the company, he ſeated himſelf upon an elevated cuſhion of crimſon velvet, richly fringed and ornamented, having an appropriate canopy, ſupported behind with a pair of very handſome mirrors.

The company were entertained with *Nautches*, performed in a ſtyle, which to the admirers of this ſpecies of diverſion, afforded much ſatisfaction. A band of European muſic, in the upper verandah, played at intervals. Roupchurn Roy, with his wonted affability and attention, diſtributed *utr* and noſegays to his welcome gueſts.

The upper apartments were furniſhed as on former feſtivals, after the European faſhion, in a very elegant and coſtly manner. A table was laid out with various kind of confectionary, fruit, ice creams, &c. and ornamented with figures, devices and feſtoons of flowers:—the wines were of the firſt quality and liberally adminiſtered.

Amongſt the company we obſerved ſome of the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of rank and faſhion. A number of the firſt claſs of native inhabitants of this metropolis, were alſo preſent.

The avenues leading to the houſe, were brilliantly illuminated with glaſs lamps, variouſly ſtained; and ſeveral tranſparencies, ſurmounted with ſtars of coloured light.

The *tout enſemble* was much admired for the judgment and correct taſte, diſplayed in its execution; and juſtly devolves on the generous and hoſpitable Roupchurn Roy, much praiſe; for having on this, as on many former occaſions, contributed to the gratification of the European community of this ſettlement.

Calcutta, March 28.

The poſſeſſion of wealth, though univerſally deſired, is only valuable in proportion, as it enables the poſſeſſor to do good. To accumulate and to poſſeſs riches, merely for the ſake of poſ-

ſeſſion, is one of thoſe depraved paſſions which miſlead the judgment, ſo far as to miſtake the means for the purpoſe. The wiſe know, and their practice evinces, that the true uſe of affluence is o give exalted value to life by conferring comfort and happineſs on others. Conformably to this juſt and dignified ſentiment, an inſtance of highly diſcriminative benevolence was preſented on Monday ſe'ennight by *Joſeph Barretto, Eſq.* who, on that day, releaſed from the Jail of the Court of Requeſts, one hundred and ſeventy-two Priſoners, at an expence of upwards of ſeven thouſand Sicca Rupees. Gentle Reader, if worth allure thee;—if Charity raiſe their ſenſibility, ſay, while the tears of ſympathy trembles on the cheek, how ineſtimable is that humanity, which thus directing the bounties of Heaven, to the benefit of mankind; reſtore a multitude of ſuffering fellow creatures to the bleſſings of freedom, to induſtry, and to their families? It were needleſs to expatiate in praiſe of ſo laudable an exerciſe of genuine charity, ſo honorable in itſelf to the humanity of the Donor, bleſſed in its effects to thoſe who are its objects, and beneficial, as an example, admirably calculated to excite the ſpirit of emulative benevolence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta, March 28, 1807.

The following are correct Liſts of Paſſengers proceeding to Europe by the ſhips of the preſent deſpatch.

Per Freighted ſhip *Fortune*, Captain H. Moor.—*To Europe*: Mrs. Pattenſon and Child, Mrs. Fletcher,—Mr. C. Pattenſon, Civil Service,—captain Joſeph Fletcher, of the 2d battalian of the 12th native regiment; lieutenant H. A. Hervey, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, Mr. J. A. Morley, Mr. W. Stephens, Mr. William Auguſtus Gott, Mr. Joſeph Battie, Dept. Commiſſary of Ordnance, Mr. Joſeph Lewis, Mr. Lawrence Paull, Mr. John Wedderly, Mr. Thomas Kekewich.—*Children*: Miſs Frances Fletcher; Miſs M. A. Thomas; Maſter Robert Fletcher; Maſter John Alexander, Van Rixtel Lewis, and Maſter James Henry Lewis.

Per the Extra ſhip *Lord Eldon*, captain J. W. Young,—*To Europe*: Mrs. Boyd, and Child, Mrs. M'Calman, and Child,—Mrs. Scott, and four Children, major William Scott, of the 23d native regiment,—captain William Comyn, of the 17th native regt.—lieut. John Boyd, of H. M. 22d foot,—lieutenant John

Macnamara, of H. M. 67th regiment,—lieut. D. M'Calman, of H. M. 67th regiment,—Mr. George Carrington,—Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. William Woollaſton.—*Children*: Miſs C. F. Cumming; Maſter William Shearman; Maſter Robert Woollaſton, and Maſter Mathew Woollaſton.

On Tueſday laſt, was launched from the Honorable Company's Maſter Builder's Yard, at Kidderpore, an exceeding fine veſſel, conſtructed for the ſervice of Government, to be employed in the navigation of the river. She went off the ſtocks in a very gratifying manner, and received the name of—"*John Shore*."

Calcutta, March 23, 1807.

During the North Weſter on Monday evening, the ſhip *Mary Ann*, was forced from her anchors at Mayapore, and driven on ſhore; but without ſuſtaining any material damage. The *Aurora*, was alſo driven from the harbour moorings off Calcutta; and a Portugueſe Grab, abreaſt of the town, had her main-top-gallant maſt ſtruck by lightning, which deſcending along the column, deſtroyed in its courſe the top maſt, and main maſt; fortunately, without occaſioning further loſs or accident.

The early occurrence this ſeaſon of the North Weſters, previous to the ſetting in of the Southerly winds, is unuſual, and certainly in oppoſition to the theories of ſome of our Sages in Meteorology.

Calcutta, March 24, 1807.

This morning, a ſalute of fifteen guns, from the Ramparts of Fort William, announced the arrival at the Preſidency, from the upper provinces, of Major General Dowdeſwell, to aſſume the command of the troops at the Preſidency ſtation, by the appointment of the proviſional Commander in Chief.

College of Fort William, *March* 3, 1807.

On Monday the 2d inſtant, being the day appointed by the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, Governor General, Viſitor of the College, of Fort William, for the Public Diſputations in the Oriental Languages, the Governors, Officers, Profeſſors and Students of the College, aſſembled at ten o'clock at the Government Houſe.

At half paſt ten o'clock, the Honorable the Viſitor entered the room, were the diſputations were to be held.

In front of the Viſitor's chair, ſeats were placed for the Profeſ-

ſors, and for ſuch Students as were to maintain the diſputations, or to receive Prizes and honorary rewards.

As ſoon as the Honorable the Viſitor had taken his ſeat, the public Exerciſes commenced in the following order:—

FIRST. HINDOOSTANEE.

DISPUTATION.

POSITION.—"In the ſtudy of an Aſiatic Language the primary "object ſhould be, not the acquiring of words only, but a tho"rough knowledge of its pecularities in conſtruction, idiom, "and uſage."

Reſpondent,	Glyn,
Firſt Opponent,	Brown,
Second Opponent,	Halhed,
Moderator,	Capt. James Mouat.

SECOND. PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

POSITION.—"The ſtudy of Logic is uſeful towards the inveſti"gation of truth."

Reſpondent,	Brown,
Firſt Opponent,	Glnv,
Second Opponent,	Clark,
Moderator,	M. Lumſden, Eſq.

THIRD. BENGALEE.

DISPUTATION.

POSITION.—"A knowledge of the Bengalee Language is of "great importance for the tranſaction of public buſineſs in "Bengal."

Reſpondent,	Ellis,
Firſt Opponent,	Tytler,
Second Opponent,	Dick,
Moderator,	Mr. W. Cary.

As ſoon as the diſputations were concluded, the Preſident of the College Council preſented to the Hon. the Viſitor, thoſe ſtudents of the College, who were entitled under ſtatute VIII, to receive Degrees of Honor, and whoſe preſentation had been previouſly directed by the Viſitor. The Preſident of the College Council publicly read the certificate granted by the Council of the College to each ſtudent reſpectively, ſpecifying the high proficiency which he had made in the oriental languages, and alſo the regularity of his conduct during his reſidence at College. When the certificate had been read, the Viſitor preſented to each ſtudent the Honorary

Diploma, inſcribed on vellum in the oriental character: purporting that the Committee of public examination having declared that the ſtudent had made ſuch proficiency in certain of the oriental languages, as entitled him to a degree of honor in the ſame, the Viſitor was pleaſed to confer the ſaid degree in conformity to the ſaid ſtatute.

The ſtudents now leaving College, on whom the Honorable the Viſitor was pleaſed to confer a degree of honor on this occaſion, were, Robert Brown, Robert Thomas John Glyn, William Fairlie Clark, George James Romney, and Henry Ellis.

After the degree of honor had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary Rewards, adjudged at the late public examination, were diſtributed by the Preſident of the College Council, in preſence of the Viſitor, to the following ſtudents now leaving College. Robert Brown, Robert Thomas John Gyln, William Fairlie Clark, George James Romney, and Henry Ellis,

Prizes and honorary rewards were preſented at the ſame time to the following junior ſtudents remaining in College: Alexander Fraſer Tytler, Edward Richard Barwell, Alexander John Colvin, and Thomas Siſſon.

The particular prizes adjudged to each ſtudent will be found in the annexed report.

After the prize and honorary rewards had been diſturbed, the Honorable the Viſitor was pleaſed to deliver the following ſpeech:

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.

The duty impoſed upon the Patron and Viſitor of the College of Fort William, of addreſſing to aſſembled Officers and ſtudents, on the occaſion of the annual diſputations, becomes a ſervice of cordial gratification when a review of the general conduct of the inſtitution and of the labors of its ſtudents enables him to addreſs you in the language of applauſe & approbation. But the ſatisfaction of expeſſing the ſentiments of praiſe on theſe occaſions, is augmented by the reflection, that the merits which demand it, at once afford a proof of the actual attainment of the objects of this inſtitution, aud juſtify a confident expectation of its continued proſperity and ſucceſs.

Reviewing the public examinations of the paſt year, I am happy to obſerve the attention which has been afforded to that important branch of ſtudy, the vernacular language of Bengal, and the general proficiency which has reſulted from it, beyond the experience of former years. A ſimiliar obſervation is applicable to

the ſtudy of the Hndooſtanee language; and I remark with ſatiſfaction, that the general progreſs in the ſtudy of the Perſian Language, which has uniformly been cultivated with diſtinguiſhed diligence and ſucceſs, has equalled the proficiency of former years.

I have great pleaſure in being enabled to ſtate that the diligence and attention of all the profeſſors of the College, in promoting and aſſiſting the ſtudy of thoſe branches of knowledge which they reſpectively ſuperintend, has been ſuch as to demand the expreſſion of my public approbation.

Among the ſtudents whoſe induſtry and proficiency in the acquirement of the oriental languages have been particularly diſtinguiſhed, I deem it an act of juſtice to name the following Gentlemen:—Mr. Robert Brown, Mr. Robert Thomas John Glyn, and Mr. Henry Ellis.

Although theſe Gentlemen have not been attached to the College one year and a half, Mr. Brown has attained the firſt rank in Perſian, and the third in the Hindooſtanee claſſes; and Mr. Glyn, the firſt in the Hindooſtanee, and the ſecond in the Perſian claſſes; and have received degrees of honor in both thoſe languages. Mr. Ellis has attained the ſecond rank among the ſtudents of the language of Bengal, and has received a degree of honor in that language. I notice alſo with peculiar ſatisfaction the great proficiency of Mr Brown in the uſeful acquirement of the art of Perſian and Negree Writing.

With reference to the ſhort duration of their ſtudies, I conſider it my duty to notice the meritorious example of theſe gentlemen, as a ſubject of general imitation.

Excluſively of the Gentlemen above named, Mr. Romney & Mr. Clark among the Students now about to leave the College, have been diſtinguiſhed by degrees of honor, and the former of theſe Gentlemen has manifeſted an extraordinary degree of ſkill in the the art of Perſian Writing. I am happy to avail myſelf of this public occaſion, to manifeſt the ſatisfaction I derive from the proficiency which theſe Gentlemen have acquired in the objects of their reſpective ſtudies.

Among the Gentlemen now about to leave the College, I am concerned to obſerve the names of ſome, whoſe proficiency in the preſcribed ſtudies, has not been proportioned to the period of their reſidence in the College, and to the advantages which it has afforded them. To theſe Gentlemen, I earneſtly recommend the exertion of their endeavours to retrieve the deficiencies of their anterior application, as the means by which alone they can reaſon-

ably expect to participate equally with others in the benefits and distinction of the public service.

To the Gentlemen who have meritoriously profited by the opportunities of study afforded to them in the College of Fort William, and who are now about to engage in the line of the public service, I recommend an assiduous attention to the preservation and improvement of the advantages which they have acquired. Their diligence and application in the College, afford a presage of successful assiduity in the duties of the situations to which they may be appointed, and of that distinction and prosperity which attend the honorable efforts of zeal, industry and ability.

To the Students who remain in the College, I recommend an emulation of the merits of those Gentlemen whose assiduity and acquirements have entitled them to the distinction of public approbation and reward. Under the recent arrangement for the regulation of the College, their early transfer to the duties of the public service, will depend upon their proficiency in the prescribed objects of their studies, and their future interests will be materially promoted or impeded in the degree in which they may qualify themselves, by the successful prosecution of their studies, for the labors of an official situation.

The arrangements to which I have adverted, and which embrace a limitation of the objects of study prescribed by the original institutes of the College of Fort William, are founded on the preparatory Collegiate Institution established in England under the immediate patronage of the Honorable the Court of Directors. The purpose of that Institution is, to afford to Gentlemen destined for the Civil service of the Company, an early opportunity of acquiring those branches of knowledge which the service requires, and which are more easily attainable in England than in this Country, and of becoming initiated in the elements of those studies for the attainment of perfection in which, the College of Fort William is exclusively calculated. The object of the College of Fort William therefore, must derive permanent support and assistance from the Institution of the College at Herford. Upon these principles of co-operation, the arrangements for the regulation of the College of Fort William, have been finally determined by the authority of the Court of Directors, which has now confirmed the intimation conveyed to you in my address at the last Public Assembly of the Officers and Students of the College, that the Oriental Seminary founded in England, was not intended to supercede the College of Fort William, but would be

directed to support the efficiency of this Institution, and to accelerate its operation.

Of the literary labours of the past year in the College of Fort William, my attention has been attracted to the following Works.

A Persian Translation of the Heydaya, now in the Press. The publication of this Work, may be expected to afford essential assistance both to the Honorable Company's Servants, and to the Natives of this Country, in the study and application of the Mahomedan Law.

A concise view of the Copernican system of Astronomy, the labor of Moulavee Abool Khyr and executed under the tuition of Doctor William Hunter, the Secretary to the Council of the College, whose eminent proficiency in various branches of science and Oriental study, and whose zeal and ability in the discharge of his station, and in the execution of the literary works which have engaged his talents and attention, demand a public testimony of applause and approbation. It may be expected that this useful and ingenious compilation, will be followed by other Elementary Works calculated to diffuse among the Natives of India, the knowledge and advantage of the improved sciences of Europe.

When I had last the honor of addressing you, I noticed with sentiments of merited applause, an Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations for the Government of the British territories in India, the Work of Mr. John Herbert Harington. I am happy to learn that Mr. Harington, notwithstanding his important official avocations, has continued his labours in the prosecution of that useful work, with the same ability and success which distinguished its commencement; and I understand that previously to the publication of the second part of the Analysis, (that which relates to Criminal Law,) Mr. Harington proposes to prefix to it a view of the Mahomedan Criminal Law, as modified by the Regulations of Government, constituting an important and valuable addition to the original work.

Although my duty merely requires that I should notice the works which are undertaken and executed under the auspices of the College, I cannot refuse myself the gratification of adverting on this occasion to the recent publication of a work executed by Mr. Edward Colebrooke, the second Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the division of Patna, entitled "A Digest of the Regulations." The great practical utility of this work, in facilitating not only a reference to the Laws and Regulations ap-

plicable to every ſubject of internal arrangement, trial and adjudication, but alſo the acquiſition of an accurate and comprehenſive knowledge of the ſyſtem under which the Laws and Regulations are adminiſtered; and the induſtry, judgment and ability manifeſted in the execution of that work, entitle its ingenious and highly reſpectable author, to diſtinguiſhed commendation.

On an occaſion which demands a review of the progreſs of ſtudy in the College of Fort William, my duty requires me to advert to the general conduct of the Students, which under the operation of the original principles of this Inſtitution, equally with the progreſs of erudition, is a ſubject of vigilance and obſervation; and I am happy to find that no inſtances of deviation, from the paths of virtue and morality have occurred of a nature to require animadverſion, and that the general conduct of the Students, is entitled to the praiſe of rectitude and propriety; I am concerned however to remark that the injunctions ſo repeatedly iſſued on the ſubjects of economical expenditure, have not received from the Students in general, that degree of attention, which their importance demands. I obſerve with regret, that ſeveral of the Students who are now about to quit the college, are burthened with debts to a conſiderable amount, and that many among thoſe of the remaining Students, from whom the preſcribed declarations have been received, have conſiderably exceeded in their expenditure, the amount of their allowances. I have reaſon alſo to believe, that the ſame remark is applicable to the large proportion of the Students, whoſe declarations have not been obtained. As the allowances granted to the Students while attached to the College, are ſufficient for every purpoſe of comfort and reaſonable indulgence, no valid plea can be aſſigned to juſtify an habitable exceſs of expenditure beyond the limit of the eſtabliſhed allowance.

Independently of the perſonal diſtreſs and embarraſſment attendant on accumulation of debt, the intereſts of the Government may eventually be expoſed to hazard, in the perſons of its officers, by the conſequences of that ſtate of dependence in which every individual is more or leſs involved by the preſſure of accumulated debt. In every point of view therefore, it becomes the duty of thoſe who preſide over this inſtitution, to enforce by every practicable means the obſervance of a juſt and neceſſary economy, in the expences of the Students.

For theſe reaſons I think it proper to declare, that in a general point of view, I ſhall conſider an accumulation of debt, as coun-

terbalancing in a material degree, whatever merits the Students may possess in other respects; and that in all cases in which a competition of claims may arise, between Students of both descriptions, the preference will be given to those who have confined their expenditure within the limit of their allowances.

I have recently had occasion to renew the existing injunctions upon this subject, and I deem it necessary thus publicly to require from the Students remaining in the College, a strict attention to those injunctions.

This single subject of unavoidable animadversion, does not preclude me from the satisfaction of expressing the high opinion which I entertain of the general spirit of industry and propriety of conduct which prevails among the Students, and of the success of this Institution in the most material objects of its establishment. As those objects are inseparably connected with the most essential interests of the Government of this Empire, the prosperity of the College of Fort William, must ever be a subject of anxious solicitude to my mind. My vigilant observation therefore, will continue to be directed to the conduct of the Students, in the prosecution of their studies, and in their observance, neglect or violation of the existing Laws and Institutions; and I shall on every occasion, support the efficient operation of those salutary provisions which are calculated to promote and reward the merits of industry, emulation and propriety of conduct, and to discourage the vices of indolence, neglect and immorality among the Students of the College of Fort William.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION HOLDEN IN JANUARY 1807.

HINDOSTANNEE.

FIRST CLASS.

	Rs.	*Date of Admission.*
1 Glyn,	1,500 & Medal.	Sept. 1805.
2 Clark,	1,000 & Medal.	Sept. 1804.
3 Brown,	Medal.	Aug. 1805.

SECOND CLASS.—4 Romney; 5 Colvin, Aug. 1805; 6 Smith, Oct. 1804; 7 Halhed, Sept. 1804; 8 Ellis, Sept. 1805; 9 Wright, Feb. 1804; 10 Maxwell, Aug. 1804; 11 Mason, Sept. 1805; 12 Barwell, Sen. Sept. 1805; 13 Tytler, Sept. 1805; 14 Gardiner, Dec. 1804; 15 Ward, W. C. Jan. 1805; 16 Alexander, May 1806; 17 Warde, G. Aug. 1805; 18 Boberdeaux, April 1804.

THIRD CLASS.—19 Sisson, July 1806; 20 Johnston; 21 Moore, May 1806; 22 Cuthbert, Dec. 1805; 23 Tod, May 1806; 24 Ellice, Dec. 1805; 25 Bagge, May 1806; 26 Oakeley, Jan. 1805; 27 Porcher, July 1806; 28 Tucker, April 1809; 29 Lindsay, November 1806; 30 Lambert, July 1806; 31 Braddon, April 1806; 32 M'Nabb, July 1806; 33 Jennings, July 1806; 34 Smith, Sept. 1805; 35 Blagrave, June 1806; 36 Pond, April 1806; 37 Kennedy, Nov. 1806; 38 Barwell, Jun. April 1806; 39 Harding, June 1806; 40 Sargent, Nov. 1806; 41 Morrieson, Sept. 1806; 42 T. Brown, Dec. 1806; 43 Barlow, Dec. 1806; 44 Fraser, Dec. 1806; 45 Robertson, Dec. 1806.

SHANSCRIT.

Romney.

ARABIC.

Romney.

MAHRATTA.

1 Tytler, Medal. 2 Halhed,

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

ESSAY OF SECOND TERM OF 1806.

Subject. "On the tendency of the Laws and Regulations in force for Bengal and its dependencies to promote the security and happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country."

	Rupees,
Ellis,	1000 and Medal.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

	Rs.	*Date of Admission.*
1 Brown,	1500 and Medal.	Aug. 1805.
2 Glyn,	1000 and Medal.	Sep. 1105.
3 Clark,	Medal.	Sep. 1804.

SECOND CLASS.—4 Romney; 5 Colvin, Aug. 1805; 6 Wright, Feb. 1804; 7 Smith, Oct. 1804; 8 Ellis, Sept. 1805,

THIRD CLASS.—9 Ewing, Feb. 1804; 10 Tytler, Sept. 1805; 11 Mason, Sept. 1803; 12 Halhed, Sept. 1804; 13 Dick, Sept. 1805; 14 Cuthbert, Dec. 1805; 15 Roberdeau, April 1804.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

	Rupees,	
1 Romney,	1000 and Medal.	
2 Ellis,	500 and Medal.	Sept. 18
4 Tytler,	Medal.	Sept. 18

SECOND CLASS.—4 Dick, Sept. 1805; 5 Barwell, ſen. Sept. 1805; 6 Maxwell, Aug. 1804; 7 Halhed, Sept. 1804.

THIRD CLASS.—8 Monckton, July 1806; 9 Ward, W. C. Jan. 1805; 10 Money, Jan. 1805; 11 Gardiner, Dec. 1804; 12 Ellice, Dec. 1805; 13 Oakeley, Jan. 1805; 14 Smith, Sept. 1805.

PERSIAN WRITING.

1 Brown, 1000 Rs. and Medal. 2 Romney, 500 Rs. and Medal, 3 Lindſay, 4 Maſon, 5 Blagrave, 6 Bradon, 7 Johnſton, 8 Oakeley.

NAGREE WRITING.

1 Brown, 500 and Medal. 2 Tucker, 3 Lindſay, 4 Johnſton, 5 Lambert, 6 Smith, 7 Cuthbert, 8 Halhed, 9 Kennedy, 10 Ward, W. C 11 Roberdeau, 12 Alexander, 13 Ward, G. 14 Pond, 15 M'Nabb, 16 Tytler, 17 Harding, 18 Morrieſon, 19 Ellice.

BENGALEE WRITING.

1 Tytler, 500 Rs. and Medal. 2 Barwell, Medal. 3 Monckton, 4 Ward, W. C.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1 Smyth, 2 Wright, 3 Clark, 4 Oakeley.

Inglis, and Lowther, abſent from the examination.

STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE.

CLASSED in the ORDER of RELATIVE GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1 R. Brown, firſt in Perſian, third in Hindooſtanee, firſt in Perſian writing, firſt in Nagree writing.

2. R. T. J. Glyn, firſt in Hindooſtanee, ſecond in Perſian.

3. W. F. Clarke, ſecond in Hindooſtanee, third in Perſian.

4. G. J. Romney, firſt in Bengalee, fourth in Hindooſtanee, fourth in Perſian, ſecond in Perſian writing.

5. H. Ellis, ſecond in Bengalee, eighth in Perſian, eighth in Hindooſtanee.

6. W. C. Smith, ſixth in Hindooſtanee, ſeventh in Perſian, firſt in laws and regulations.

7. W. Wright, ſixth in Perſian, ninth in Hindooſtanee, ſecond in laws and regulations.

8. J. Halher, ſeventh in Hindooſtanee, ſeventh in Bengalee, twelth in Perſian.

9. E. Maxwell, ſixth in Bengalee, tenth in Hindooſtanee.

10. J. Ewing, ninth in Perſian.

11. R. B. Gardiner, fourteenth in Hindooſtanee, eleventh in [Be]ngalee.

12. W. C. Ward, ninth in Bengalee, fifteenth in Hindooſtanee.

13. H. M. Money, tenth in Bengalee.

14. J. T. Roberdeau, fifteenth in Persian, eighteenth in Bengalee.

15. H. Oakeley, tenth in Bengalee, and in last class of Hindoostanee.

Murray, thirteenth in Hindoostanee, at a former examination.

2d *March*, 1807.

Degrees of Honor were conferred this day on the following Students:

Robert Brown, Persian and Hindoostanee.

Robert Thomas John Glyn, Hindoostanee and Persian.

William Fairlie Clark, Hindoostanee and Persian.

George James Romney, Bengalee, and Henry Ellis, Bengalee.

Register of Degrees of Honor.

1801. William Pearson Elliot.

1802. Charles Lloyd, Jonathan Henry Lovett,

1803. William Butterworth Bayley, William Chaplin, Richard Thomas Goodwin, Terrick Hamilton, Richard Jenkins, William Byam Martin, Edward Wood.

1804. Clotworthy Gowan, Henry George Keene, William Oliver, Thomas Perry, John Romer, George Swinton, John Walker, John Wauchope.

1805. Thomas Chitholme Scott, Montague Henry Turnbull, Joseph Littledale, James Marjoribanks.

1806. Hugh George Christian, William Dorin, Walter Ewer, Henry Newnham, Edward Parry.

1807. Robert Brown, Robert Thomas John Glyn, William Fairlie Clark, George James Romney, Henry Ellis.

By order of the Council of the College.

W. HUNTER, *Sec. C. C.*

VICE ADMIRALTY PRIZE COURT.

SHIP TROUBRIDGE.

This was a ship captured by his Majesty's ships Greyhound, and Harrier sloop of war, near Bonthain.

She was carried to Prince of Wales' Island where she was sold by the Prize Agents on account of the captors, and purchased by Carnegy and Co. of that place.

She had not been condemned in any Court of Prize, but (as it

appeared in a letter from captain Elphinſtone and in the affidavit of Mr. Home, lieutenant of the Culloden), the papers found on board at the time of capture and the depoſitions of three of the Officers under the ſtanding interrogatories taken before Mr. Dickens, a magiſtrate of Prince of Wales' Iſland, had been ſent to England for the purpoſe of proceeding to the Adjudication of the ſhip in the High Court of Admiralty. The ſhip having ſince her ſale come to the harbour of Bombay, and application was now made by Mr. Threipland (Advocate General) on the part of the Inſurance Society at Calcutta for a monition againſt the captors to proceed to adjudication in this Court. It was ſtated in affidavit in ſupport of the application that the ſhip was originally Britiſh and the property of Britiſh owners reſiding at Calcutta; that ſhe had been formerly captured by the Dutch and that the Inſurers having in conſequence of the loſs by ſuch capture paid the ſum inſured on her to the original owners, had became entitled to all the intereſt of the latter in the ſhip.

Mr. Woodhouſe (King's Advocate) and *Mr. Morley*, for the captors and purchaſers, oppoſed this application, on the ground that the captors having elected to proceed to adjudication in the High Court of Admiralty, and having already ſent all the neceſſary documents for that purpoſe to England, it was not competent for any claimant to force them into the juriſdiction of this Court; becauſe they had a right to chuſe the tribunal to which they would reſort. And the Courts of Vice Admiralty not being empowered to take cognizance, in caſe of Prize, except where the property ſhall be within their juriſdiction, that the captors had good and ſufficient reaſons for applying to the Court of High Admiralty in this inſtance founded on ſome peculiar circumſtances in the caſe which rendered it altogether unadviſable to ſend the captured ſhip within the juriſdiction of either of the Vice Admiralty Courts eſtabliſhed in the Eaſt Indies—that the granting of the preſent application would create a delay in the proceedings very injurious to the intereſt of the captors and of the purchaſers; inaſmuch as the Court muſt wait till it could have the original documents before it; or if by conſent or otherwiſe it ſhould proceed to adjudication on the atteſted copies of ſuch documents this abſurdity might follow, that while the Court of Vice Admiralty here was pronouncing judgment on the ſhip, the High Court at home might alſo be exerting a ſimilar juriſdiction; that in the one ſhe might be condemned abſolutely to the captors and at the ſame time might be reſtored in the other to the

owners on the payment of ſalvage—that the rejection of this application would be attended with no inconvenience to the party applying, becauſe the High Court of Admiralty was open to entertain their claims, and if they had ſuffered any damage or ſuſtained any loſs from the conduct of the captors, in not bringing her here for adjudication, or in any other reſpect, they might obtain redreſs from that Court.

They laſtly contended that though perhaps the merits of the claim on the part of thoſe applying for this monition were not ſtrictly before the Court, yet in a caſe where the object of the application injurious in its conſequences to the other parties, who however irregularly they have conducted themſelves had acted with good faith, the Court would be diſpoſed to look a little into the foundation of the claims of the applicants, and ſee if they had ſuch a title as could afford them any hopes of ultimate ſucceſs in any tribunal of prize.

They contended that from the facts contained in the dipoſitions and from documents accompanying them, ſupported as they were by the affidavit of lieutenant Home, the ſhip muſt be conſidered as having been ſet forth as a ſhip of war by the Dutch, and therefore agreeably to the 7th Sec. of the 45th G. 3d c. 72, was not to be reſtored to the owners upon payment of ſalvage but to be adjudged, lawful prize for the ſole benefit of the captors.

For the motion, the *Advocate General* inſiſted that as the ſhip was at preſent within the juriſdiction of this Court, and as ſhe had never been legally condemned the claimants had a right to compel the captors to proceed to adjudication here; becauſe it was no longer competent for the captors, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Courts of Prize at Bombay and Ceylon, to proceed to adjudication in the High Court of Admiralty; and thereby compel claimants to follow them to remote juriſdiction, and to ſubject themſelves to the loſs ariſing from the unavoidable delay conſequent on ſuch a ſtep, and to the numberleſs inconveniences attendant on the proſecution of claims in ſo diſtant a tribunal.

In ſuch a diſcretion in the choice of the ports to which, they bring veſſels for adjudication was ſuffered to be exerciſed by captors, the object for which Vice Admiralty Courts were eſtabliſhed in theſe parts would be defeated, and the directions of proviſions of the Prize Act would be evaded.

In ſupport of his argument he quoted the caſe of the Wilhelmſberg, Lubben, 5 Rob. Ad. Rept. 143. This was a queſtion of coſts and damages owing to the neglect of the captor not bring-

ing the veſſel into what could be reaſonably termed a *convenient port* under the Prize Act.

Sir W. Scott ſaid that the captor is certainly not juſtified under the Prize Act to ſelect any port that he pleaſes. It muſt be a convenient port and in that conſideration the convenience of claimants in proceeding to adjudication is among one of the firſt things to which the attention of the captor ought to be addreſſed. Conſidering that the Court is called upon to beat down and diſcourage the notion that captors may carry their prize wherever they pleaſe and that the injury ſuſtained in that caſe had proceeded entirely from that miſtake; Sir W. Scott ſaid he ſhould allow one month's demurrage and the expences of that hearing.

He admitted that the Inſurers would have no claim to the ſhip, if ſhe had been ſet forth as a ſhip of war, but he denied that he could be conſidered as ſo ſet forth. For the Sec. of the Statute alluded to required her to anſwer the deſcription of a ſhip which after the taking by his Majeſty's enemies had been by them ſet forth as a ſhip of war. Whereas in the preſent caſe the guns belonged to the ſhip at the time of her original capture by the Dutch and therefore the enemy could not be ſaid to have done any thing towards ſetting her forth as a ſhip of war. He alſo argued that the fact of her having a large and valuable cargo on board belonging to the Dutch Eaſt India Company was of itſelf ſufficient to fix upon her the character of a merchant veſſel merely, and at the ſame time to afford a ſtrong ground of inference that the Dutch did not intend to ſet her forth as a ſhip of war.

Sir James Mackintoſh in delivering judgment, of which the following is a feeble ſketch, obſerved that this was a caſe of conſiderable importance as far as it involved queſtions relative to the conduct of captors and the juriſdiction of Courts of Prize It had been obſerved by one of the counſel againſt the motion, that during the infancy of the eſtabliſhment of ſuch courts in this part of the world, the irregularity which the captors had committed, in ſelling the ſhip before ſhe has gone through the forms of condemnation, would be overlooked He ſaid that he could not regard the proceedings of the courts of prize in this reſpect as mere form; it might as well be ſaid the Civil Magiſtrate would overlook the hanging of a man without the *form* of Trial. The law of nations in the one caſe enjoins the captors to proceed to adjudication before they diſpoſe of their ſeizure as imperiouſly as the municipal law requires the trial of an offender previous to the infliction of the puniſhment. It was a duty which as a Judge of

Court of Prize, he owed to his own country, to Neutral States and to the belligerent enemy himſelf, to take care that ſeizures are not made without bringing the ſhip and goods ſeized, to the notice of a proper tribunal. Great and obvious conſiderations of public policy required that all the circumſtances of the capture ſhould be brought before ſuch a tribunal, in order to prevent the right of ſeizure from degeneration into piratical rapine; to guard againſt the ſeeds of hoſtility being incautiouſly ſown between us and nations in amity with the crown of England, and to ſee that the priſoners of war are properly treated. He wiſhed it to be underſtood therefore by the Officers of his Majeſty's Navy in this part of the world that he conſidered the right of ſeizure, which is given to them, to be ſubject to a duty of bringing the ſhip or goods ſeized, to adjudication before they make any ſale or diſpoſition whatſoever of them and that until condemnation they could have no beneficial intereſt in the captured property. He was ſure that the important conſiderations of public policy which he had ſhortly alluded to were too obvious to the good ſenſe and reaſon of theſe gentlemen, not to diſcover to them the neceſſity he was under of enforcing in future a due obſervance of the legal proceedings in caſe of prize, whenever duly called upon by any party intereſted in the ſubject matter of ſeizure.

He aſſented to the doctrine contended for by the advocate general and ſupported by the deciſion of Sir W. Scott, in reſpect to the place to which the captors ought to reſort for adjudication. The principle of the caſe quoted, as well as every principle of reaſon and juſtice required to the captors to reſort to ſome one at leaſt of the Courts eſtabliſhed in India for the adjudication of prizes made in the Indian Seas. It would be a manifeſt injuſtice to drive claimants to a remote juriſdiction and to ſubject them to the unneceſſary delay conſequent thereon.

The preſent however was not a caſe in which he felt himſelf under the neceſſity of enforcing this doctrine; for the point on which his deciſion would reſt was whether the preſent applicants had any intereſt in the ſhip. Becauſe it was clear that none but thoſe who had ſuch an intereſt were authorized to make any application like the preſent. In the caſe before the Court, it did not appear to him that the parties applying had any intereſt whatever in the veſſel. Becauſe he was of opinion that ſhe had after the taking by his Majeſty's enemies been ſet forth as a ſhip of war, by which all the right and intereſt of the original owners, which otherwiſe would on recapture have been reveſted in them, became veſted abſolutely in the Crown.

From the facts disclosed in the case he had no difficulty in pronouncing her to be, within the meaning of the statute, a ship set forth for war by the enemy. She is described as having eighteen guns on board, and being manned by 118 men under the command of five commissioned officers of the Dutch East India Company's Marine: as having been ranged in order of battle astern of the frigate and maintaining a contest of nearly an hour. But it had been asserted that the guns which she had on board belonged to her originally, and were there before her capture by the enemy, and thence it was ingeniously argued that she could not be said in this respect to have been set forth for war by the enemy. In his opinion however the continuance of her warlike equipment by the enemy must be regarded as a renewal of such equipment. It had also been said that she had a cargo of merchandize on board of considerable value and therefore was no more than a merchant vessel. This argument if carried to its full length would arrive at the absurdity of excluding such ships as the English East India Company's ships, from the description of vessels fitted out for war, though it is notorious that they have often maintained long and gallant, and frequently successful contests against an enemy of superior force. It is impossible however to doubt that such ships, as well as the ship in question, by increasing the risk and danger of seizure in consequence of their warlike equipment were completely within the spirit and policy of the act which on account of such encreased risk gives to the captors the whole benefit of such recaptures. *Monition refused.* [*Bombay, March* 21.

We understand that agreeably to our Courts of Admiralty, that if a *neutral* ship is taken and detained without a just cause, that the ship together and her cargo, are at the risk of the captors from the moment of the capture; and in cases of partial or total loss, or of damages by detention, the owner is entitled to full and complete indemnification. But when the case in a *neutral* ship is under such equivocal and doubtful circumstances, as to afford probable cause to believe that either the ship, or cargo, is enemy's property; a situation not to be reconciled with an open and fair neutrality; *in such case*, though on trial both ship and cargo, should turn out to have been *bona fide* neutral property, yet the captors may avail themselves of her equivocal situation and character, in mitigation, if not, under very peculiar circumstances in total discharge of damages. [*Bombay, March* 25.

Head Quarters, North of the Nerbuddah, Baroda, March 11, 1807.

DIVISION ORDERS,

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL WOODINGTON,

PAROLE—DISCIPLINE,—COUNTERSIGN—VICTORY.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodington has had ſuch frequent occaſions to expreſs his approbation of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment that it might almoſt appear there is no further Eulogium to add—the gratification however the review of this excellent corps has afforded him, demands his recorded acknowledgement.

The very ſoldier like and clean appearance of the battalion under arms, and the attention that has been paid to that moſt eſſential part of inſtruction "the poſition of the ſoldier under arms" are particularly obſervable.

The required time and length of ſtep, the movements in echellon, the open and cloſe columns, the march in file, the formations and manœuvres in general, and the firings, with the very correct march in line, were in a ſtyle, which to ſay the leaſt, he never ſaw ſurpaſſed.

To Lieutenant Colonel Maſon he requeſts his beſt thanks may be acceptable for his great attention as the commanding Officer.

To Lieutenant and adjutant Marſhall for his invariable and capable exertions and to the whole of the Officers for their attentions reſpectively in bringing forward this valuable corps to ſuch a high ſtate of diſcipline.

He requeſts Lieutenant Colonel Maſon will communicated theſe orders to the corps on the firſt parade with his thanks generally, for the ſatisfaction he has experienced.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

By his excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart, Commander in Chief, &c.

Captain Chriſtopher Cole, of his Majeſty's ſhip Culloden, to command his Majeſty's ſhip Salſette, on her being received into his Majeſty's ſervice.

First Lieutenant, Mr. John Gilmour.

Second Lieutenant, Mr. William Embury Edwards.

Third Lieutenant, Mr. Alexander Francis Elphinſtone.

Maſter, Mr. John Milne.

Purſer, Robert John Smith.

Surgeon, Thomas Dods.

Captain Fleetwood Pellew, from the Terpſichore to command his Majeſty's ſhip Pſyche, vice captain William Wooldridge, invalided.

Captain William Warden, promoted from the Rattleſnake Sloop to command the Sir Fra cis Drake as Poſt Captain.

Captain Clement Sneyd, Governor of the Naval Hoſpital, Madras, to command the Rattleſnake.

Lieutenant, the honorable Henry Dawſon, from his Majeſty's ſhip Wilhelmina to be Governor of Madras Hoſpital, with the rank of commander in his Majeſty's Navy.

Mr. John Fowler, of the Culloden to be Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Phæton.

Mr. John Marſhal of his Majeſty's ſhip Culloden to be Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel.

Mr. James Anderſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phæton, to be Lieutenant in his Majeſty's ſhip Sceptre.

Mr. William Fitzgibbon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Culloden to be Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Dedaigneuſe.

Mr. Samuel Bobb, of his Majeſty's ſhip Culloden promoted to be Lieutenant in his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel.

Mr. Arthur Davies, of his Majeſty's ſhip Culloden, promoted to be Lieutenant in his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel.

Sir Miguel de Lima de Souza, appointed to act as his Majeſty's Naval Officer at Bombay, vice Simon Halliday, Eſq. reſigned.

Mr. John Lane, Purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore, to be Purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel, vice Armſtrong deceaſed.

Mr. Charles Claw, clerk of his Majeſty's ſhip Sceptre, to be Purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Dedaigneuſe, vice Beckett deceaſed.

Mr. Charles Pettman, clerk of his Majeſty's ſhip Albion to be Purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore.

Lieutenent William Kempthorne, of his Majeſty's ſhip Culloden, appointed to command his Majeſty's Brig Diana, purchaſed in to the Royal Navy.

Mr. George Alfred Topper, of his Majeſty's ſhip Culloden to be Lieutenant vice Kempthorne.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George. April 1, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for the Information of the Army, the following extract of a general Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated 9th April 1806.

Para 115.—" On reconſideration of our orders of the 25th July 1798, We " are of opinion that the retiring Pay thereby allowed to Chaplains is not ade- " quate to the length of Service required, and we have agreed to the following " alterations in the Regulations then eſtabliſhed, viz."

" That Chaplains after ſeven years reſidence in *India*, be allowed to come to " *Europe* on Furlough, and to receive the Pay of Major during ſuch Furlough."

" That Chaplains who come home for ill health, prior to this period of Ser- " vice, ſhall receive the pay of Captain only."

" That Chaplains having ſerved Ten years at a Military Station, and after " eighteen year Service, altogether (including three years for a Furlough) ſhall be " allowed to retire on the Pay of Major."

" That Chaplains having ſerved ten years in *India*, and whoſe conſtitutions " will not admit of their continuing on Service there for the period required to " entitle them to full pay ſhall be permitted to retire on the half Pay of Major."

" That Chaplains whoſe conſtitutions will not admit of their continuing in " *India* for ſo long a period as ten years ſhall be permitted to retire on the half " pay of Captain provided they have ſerved ſeven years in *India*."

" That no retiring Pay be granted to Chaplains who have not ſerved ſeven years " in *India* "

116. " In all inſtances of applications from Chaplains to retire on Half Pay, " the moſt ample certificates will be required to prove that real inability from ill " Health to continue to ſerve in *India*, is the foundation of ſuch applications, " and further that in a pecuniary view the ſituations of Chaplains applying to re- " tire are ſuch as to render the Half pay neceſſary to ſupport them in this coun- " try in a decent and comfortable manner."

117. "The testimonials of good conduct required by the 57th Paragraph of
"our Letter of the 25th July 1798, are also indispensable previous to our per-
"mitting any Chaplain to retire from our Service on full or half Pay.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that, from the 1st of May next, all Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service belonging to the Establishment of *Fort St George*, who may be employed on *Ceylon*, must depend upon that Government for the discharge of their Monthly Pay and Allowances, of which no part but the Subsistence will be admitted as a charge against this Presidency.

In like manner, when Officers of the *Ceylon* Establishment are employed under the Presidency of *Fort St, George*, they will be entitled to receive at the Stations, where they may be doing duty, the full amount of the Pay and Allowances usually granted to Officers of corresponding ranks upon this Establishment, and their Subsistence only will be charged to the Government of *Ceylon*.

April 7, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having approved a Plan recommended by the Commander in Chief for Establishing a Cavalry Depôt at *Arcot*, where Young Officers and Recruits for the Cavalry shall be uniformly instructed in Horsemanship, and trained to the regulated System of discipline, His Lordship has been pleased to appoint Captain A. Davidson of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry to be "*Superintendent of the Cavalry Depôt at Arcot*," and Serjeant King, from His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Adjutant, and Riding Muster to the Depôt, from the 1st Instant.

The Commander in Chief is authorized and requested to issue the necessary orders regarding the number of Men and Horses to be furnished from each Regiment of Cavalry, and to regulate the establishment agreeably to the Plan which has been approved by the Government. The Horse accoutrements to be sent from each Regiment, will, from that date, be kept in repair by Capt. Davidson, by whom the regulated allowance on that account will be drawn, and not by the Commanders of Regiments.

Captain Davidson will draw the full batta of Major while thus employed: and the Adjutant and Riding Master will receive the usual Pay and Allowances of an Adjutant of Cavalry, in addition to the Fees for Instructing Officers and breaking their Horses, which the Government has sanctioned, and which will be detailed by the Commander in Chief in the Regulations for the Establishment.

A Medical Officer will be appointed to the Depôt—and two Trumpeters and two Farriers form a part of the permanent Establishment.

The Inspecting Officer of cavalry, will consider the Depôt at *Arcot* as under his particular control: the Riding House at that Station is allotted to the Institution; the Inspector of Cavalry making such arrangements as he deems necessary, for its occasional use by the Regiments at *Arcot*.

CALCUTTA CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Henry Ellis, assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.

Mr. Richard Parry, Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

Mr. W. H. Trant, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

Mr. A. Reveley, assistant to the Commercial Resident at Cassimbazar.

Mr. Y. Burges, ſecond Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Barreilly.

Mr. J. Deane, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Barreilly.

The Honorable J. R. Elphinſtone, Judge and Magiſtrate of the zillah of Juanpore.

Mr. William Brodie, Judge and Magiſtrate of the zillah of Agra.

Mr. J. Richardſon, Judge and Magiſtrate of the zillah of Bundlecund.

Mr. William Leyceſter, Judge and Magiſtrate of of the zillah of Moradabad.

Mr. J. Pattle, Judge and Magiſtarate of the zillah of Cawnpore.

Mr. William Blunt, Magiſtrate of the Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. J. M. Rees, Collector of the zillah of Sarun.

Mr. J. Wauchope, Regiſter of the zillah Court at Bundlecund.

Mr. J. R. Barwell, Regiſter of the zillah Court at Allahabad.

Mr. E. Impey, Regiſter of the zillah Court at Beerbhoom.

Mr. H. Batſon, Regiſter of the zillah Court at Agra.

Mr. T. Liell, Regiſter of the zillah Court at Chittagong.

Mr. S. Salter, Regiſter of the zillah Court at Goruckpore.

Mr. R. Brown, aſſiſtant to the Regiſter of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. T. J. Glyn, aſſiſtant to the Regiſter of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Benares.

Mr. W. T. Clarke, aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of Beerbhoom, and to the Regiſter of the Civil Court at that Station.

Mr. W. Wright, aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of Etawah and to the Regiſter of the Civil Court at that Station.

Mr. N. J. Halhed, aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of Meerut and to the Regiſter of the Civil Court at that Station.

Mr. E. Maxwell, aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of the City of Dacca, and to the Regiſter of the Civil Court at that Station.

Mr. J. Ewing, aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of Chittagong, and to the Regiſter of the Civil Court at that Station.

Mr. R. B. Gardiner, aſſiſtant to the Regiſter of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Moorſhedabad.

Mr. G. Ward, aſſiſtant to the Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. M. Money, aſſiſtant to the Regiſter of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the Diviſion of Dacca.

Mr. J. T. Roberdeau, aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of Mymunſing, and to the Regiſter of the Civil Court at that Station.

Mr. W. Oakeley, aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of Rungpore, and to the Regiſter of the Civil Court at that Station.

Mr. S. Macan, Judge and Magiſtrate of the zillah of Nuddea.

Mr. E. Strachey, Judge and Magiſtrate of the City of Dacca.

Mr. W. W. Maſſie, Judge and Magiſtrate of the zillah of Mymunſing.

Mr. J. Rattray, Judge and Magiſtrate of the zillah of Piſſore.

Mr. James Lowther, aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of Moorſhedebad, and to the Regiſter of the Civil Court at that Station.

Mr. John Addiſon, collector of Government cuſtoms at Moorſhedabad.

Mr. Thomas Evans, collector of Government cuſtoms at Hoogly.

Mr. William Carmichael Smyth, aſſiſtant to the Commercial Reſident at Rungpore.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, *Fort St. George, April 2, 1807.*

Para. 1. Notice is hereby given, that all Foreigners, of whatever description, residing at this place, are required, within the period of 15 days from this date, to deliver at the Police Office, under the superintendence of captain James Grant, a report of their names, place of residence, occupation, and period of arrival at Madras, specifying also the place from whence they may have last come.

2. It is intended that this Order shall extend to all French subjects whether from Europe or born in India, as well as to all other subjects of any Foreign state; and any person failing to comply with this notification, will, on discovery, be liable to be placed under personal restraint.

3. All Foreigners who may arrive at this Presidency are in future to report their names, designation, and place from whence they last came, within twenty four hours after their arrival, at the Police Office, mentioning likewise their intended place of residence while at Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, April 10, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the Heirs of the Native Soldiers of this Establishment, who may have fallen on Service on the Island of Ceylon shall be pensioned in the same manner and on the same principle, as the Heirs of those who fell in the Expeditions against the Dutch Settlements to the Eastward.

Fort William, March 16, 1807.

Major General Dowdeswell, appointed by the Special Orders of Government to Command the Troops at the Presidency Station, and also to be Provincial Commander in Chief, will be pleased on his arrival at the Presidency, to preside at the Military Board, and to direct the details of the Troops at the Presidency Station.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize Major General Dowdeswell, Provincial Commander in Chief, to appoint a Secretary to assist in carrying on the details of the army.

Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Colebrooke, Surveyor General, is directed to proceed on duty by water to the upper provinces, for the purpose of completing certain Surveys, according to instructions, which will be transmitted to him by the Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, March 17, 1807.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment having obtained permission to proceed to Europe on Furlough, the Honorable the Governor in Council takes the opportunity previous to this Officer's departure of expressing his approbation of the satisfactory manner in which he conducted his Command to the Northward;—while, in the performance of his Duties with the gallant Regiment to which he belonged in the Army, in the Deccan, under the Command of the Honorable Major General Sir Arthur Wellesly, in the Memorable Battles of Assaye and Argaum, and in general in the arduous service opposed to the Marhatta confederacy, during the last War, Colonel Scott is justly entitled to this Government's commendation and acknowledgements.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

At a Court Martial held on board His Majesty's Ship Culloden in Bombay Harbour, Friday the 27th day of March, 1807.

PRESIDENT.

Joseph Bingham, Esq. Captain of H. M. ship Sceptre.

MEMBERS.

Capt. John Wood, Capt. C. Cole,
Capt. G. N. Harding, Capt. A. Maitland.

The Court pursuant to an order from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, bearing date on the 24th instant, and addressed to Joseph Bingham, Esq. Capt. of H. M. ship Sceptre, proceeded to enquire into the conduct of Capt. William Beauchamp Proctor, of His Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, while in presence of an Enemy's frigate off the Isle of France, on the 19th and 20th November last, and to try him upon the charges therein mentioned, transmitting the letter of Captain William Beauchamp Proctor, requesting the Court Martial dated the 22d instant, together with one from him under date of the 24th of November last, detailing the proceedings of His Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, on the occasion before stated.

And having heard the evidence of the Officers and others of H. M. ship Dedaigneuse, who were called before the Court in substantiation of the charges preferred against him and having heard the Prisoner's defence; and having very maturely and deliberately considered the same with every possible attention, they are of opinion that the charges therein stated are not proved, and that from the testimony of the Evidences who had been examined before the Court, the conduct of Captain William Beauchamp Proctor, appears to have been marked by the greatest *activity*, *zeal* and *anxiety* for his Majesty's Service, and that the manœuvres of the Dedaigneuse while in presence of the Enemy, were directed with judgment and skill very honorable to the conduct of Captain William Beauchamp Proctor.

The Court do further consider that the escape of the Enemy's ship entirely resulted from the bad sailing of his Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse and that no blame whatever is to be attached to Captain William Beauchamp Proctor on that occasion.

The Court do therefore honorably acquit Captain William Beauchamp Proctor of the Charges preferred against him, and he is hereby honorably acquitted of the same accordingly,

Given under our hands on board His Majesty's Ship Culloden, Bombay Harbour, this 27th day of March 1807.

(Signed) JOSEPH BINGHAM,
JOHN WOOD,
CHRISTOPHER COLE,
G. N. HARDING,
ANTHONY MAITLAND.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,
JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The Sentence having been read in the Court by the Judge Advocate, Captain Bingham the President returned Captain Beauchamp Proctor his Sword, with the following address,

Captain Beauchamp Proctor, I have the highest satisfaction in restoring to you a Sword which I am confident you will ever wear with honor to yourself and with credit to your Country—may you long live to enjoy it.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia, 23d March, 1807.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Maitland, publishes the following dispatches received from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief for the information of the army under his orders—And directs that the persons there alluded to, the late Officers in his Majesty's Service, do cease to receive all Pay and Allowances on the 19th regiment from this date:

HORSE GUARDS, August 26, 1806.

Lieut General, The Right Hon'ble Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Having laid before the King the Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Columbo, in the Island of Ceylon on the 30th January 1806, and continued by adjournments to the 10th of February, for the trial of Major Robert Honner, of the 19th regiment of foot, who was arrigned on the following charges, viz.

1st. For behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentleman, in having stated to captain Madge of the 19th regiment in the month of December last, That major general Maitland at a conference granted to major Honner for the specific purpose of stating the reasons why he could not be recommended for promotion, had promised to him (major Honner) "That if he would withdraw his name for purchase, he (the major general) would consider himself bound in honor to protect him and would provide for and promote, him, at some future opportunity" or words to that effect, such statements being a falsehood, derogatory to the character and subversive of the authority of the commander of the forces, and a breach of the rules and articles of war.

2d. For behaviour derogatory to the character and subversive of the authority of the said major Honner as commanding officer of his Majesty's 19th regiment, in having on or about the 13th of September last, given one or more blows or shoves to captain Lawrence of the 19th regiment in the Mess room of the said regiment

and in presence of officers and men of that corps being a breach of the rules and articles of war,

3. For having in breach of the rules and articles of war, given on or about the 25th of August 1804, when senior captain of his Majesty's 19th regiment in the Mess room of that corps, one ore more blows or shoves, to captain (then lieutenant) Robson of the said regiment, for which conduct an apology was made by major (then captain) Honner to captain (then lieutenant) Robson in presence of the greater part of the officers composing the Garrison of Trincomalle assembled for the purpose of hearing it read, and which was couched in the following term or terms to this effect.

Officers of the Garrison of Trincomalle, I now beg leave thus publickly to express my sincere concern at having a few evenings since been guilty in this Mess room of highly improper conduct and disturbing the society of those present, for which I now apologize with an assurance of avoiding in future a repetition of any thing of the like nature—But to you lieutenant Robson in particular I address myself and request you will receive this acknowledgement of a full sense of my unpardonable behaviour, at that time to you, which I hope will be buried in oblivion, and also declare, that I entertain the most perfect respect for your character, both as an officer and gentleman.

The court having found the Prisoner guilty of the first charge as also the second, but they are of opinion that in so acting, major Honner, had no intention to insult captain Lawrence, and was not actuated by anger towards him.

And the court having found the Prisoner, major Honner, guilty as above of the breaches of the rules and articles of war, have adjudged him to be cashired.

I am to accquaint you that his Majesty has approved of the sentence of the court Martial, But in consideration of the recommendation of the court in the letter addressed to the Governor, and under all the circumstances of the case, major Honner having a wife and large family at Ceylon and the wife being the daughter of an old and deserving officer, who fell fighting in his Majesty's service, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a Majority of Infantry; shall be disposed of, for the benefit of the wife and family of the said major Honner.

I have therefore to desire that you will be pleased to make the necessary communication to major Honner, and acquaint me with the day on which the sentence shall be made known to him, and from that day he will cease to receive Pay in his Majesty's service.

I am, Sir, Yours

(Signed) FREDERICK, *Com. in Chief.*

In Absence of the Deputy Adjutant General,

(Signed) C. M. EDWARDS, *Mil. Sec.*

HORSE GUARDS,—26th August, 1806.

Lieut. General The Right Hon'ble Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Having laid before the King the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Columbo in the Island of Ceylon on the 13th January 1806, and continued by adjournments to the 30th of the same month for the trial of captain E. H. Madge of the 19th regiment of foot "for delivering a Message or stating from himself to "the captains of the 19th regiment at a Meeting held in the month of December "last, or thereabout"—"That major Honner had received such concession from "major general Maitland that he was prevented applying for a Court Martial "though it was his nearest wish, that major Honner felt perfectly satisfied, with

" what had taken place, as captain Madge did himſelf; but that it was of ſo pri-
" vate a nature, that he could not reveal it" or words to this general tendency and
" effect, a groſs mis-ſtatement derogatory to the character and ſubverſive of the
" authority of the commander of the forces and a breach of the rules and articles
" of war;" of which charge the court have found the Priſoner capt. Madge guilty, But are of opinion that he was not the author of the above mis-ſtatement and that in repeating it he had no intention of conveying a mis-ſtatement derogatory to the character and ſubverſive of the authority of the commander of the forces, and have adjudged him, the ſaid captain Madge, to be reprimanded in the ſevereſt and moſt public manner, at ſuch time and in ſuch mode, as to his Majeſty, in his Wiſdom, or the commander of the forces in Ceylon, may ſeem moſt meet and fitting.

I am to acquaint you that his Majeſty has approved of the ſentence of the Court Martial, But as it appears under all the circumſtances of the caſe, that captain Madge ſtands in an equal degree of guilt with major Honner, the King has thought fit to direct that it be intimated to captain Madge that his Majeſty does not conſider him a fit perſon to bear his Majeſty's commiſſion and that he ſhould retire from the ſervice ſelling his commiſſion at the regulated price.

You will be pleaſed therefore to take the neceſſary meaſures for carrying the ſame into effect, acquainting me with the day on which the ſentence is made known to the Priſoner as from that day he will ceaſe to receive Pay in his Majeſty's ſervice.

I am, Sir, Yours
(Signed) FREDERICK, *Com. in Chief.*
In the Abſence of the Deputy Adjutant General
(Signed) C. M. EDWARDS, *Mil. Sec.*

ADDRESSES TO LORD LAKE.

Addreſs from the Britiſh Inhabitants of the City of Delhi, to His Excellency the Right Honorable LORD LAKE, *Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in India.*

MY LORD,

We, the Britiſh Inhabitants of the City of Dehli, impreſſed with the ſincereſt feelings of reſpect and attachment to your Excellency, beg leave to approach you, on the occaſion of your intended return to Europe, to requeſt your acceptance of our warmeſt wiſhes for your future proſperity and happineſs.

In common with the reſt of our countrymen, we feel thoſe ſentiments of admiration, which the ſplendid and ſucceſsful exertions of your Excellency muſt ever inſpire. If any thing can give additional glow to thoſe feelings, it is the intereſting peculiarity of our preſent ſituation, where every ſurrounding object ſerves to impreſs them upon our hearts.

Among the many brilliant atchievements of your Excellency, none, perhaps, has a higher claim to admiration, than the glorious and deciſive victory at Delhi; by which you completely an-

nihilated the power of the Marhattas, and the influence of the French in the Doaub—delivered the venerable Shah Allum from a state of thraldom and oppression,—and bestowed upon the natives of these provinces, those blessings of protecton, security and regular Government, of which they had been so long deprived.

It is in view of the field where that ever memorable battle was gained, that we now address you.

But, it is not in the field alone, that your claim to the grateful applause of your admiring country, is to be found. No sooner had you gained this important victory, than pausing from conquest; you hastened to the Palace of the unfortunate Monarch, who had long been the victim of oppression; to soothe his wounded mind,—to relieve his distress,—to restore him to a situation of dignity and honor.

It is under the walls of the palace where that Monarch resided, and where his son and successor enjoys the liberal support of the British Government, that we now address you.

Whether, therefore, we contemplate your heroic atchievements in the field, or whether we advert to the milder, gentler glory with which those atchievements, were followed up, and behold you devoting the pauses between your victories, to the amiable and interesting office, of administering consolation to Royalty, in distress, we see equal cause to venerate and admire, and we are persuaded, that, in thus adverting to the talents, the virtues and the successful energy of your Excellency, we express the feelings of all, re-echo the general voice, and anticipate the language of posterity.

Upon the present occasion, it were, perhaps, unseasonable to dwell upon the beneficial effects of the manner in which your Excellency employed the extensive political powers delegated to you by that great and enlightened statesman, MARQUIS WELLESLEY; under whose auspices, after leading your troops to conquest and to glory, you introduced as far as was then practicable, the mild and relieving system of the British Government, and by substituting Security, Protection and Justice, for Anarchy, Rapacity and Oppression, justly endeared yourself and your measures to the native inhabitants of these Provinces of every rank and description, yet, witnessing as we daily do, the happy fruits of that conduct, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasing gratification of thus glancing at those merits, the recollection of which must be interesting to the feelings of every Briton.

That, after having established such powerful claims to the gra-

titude and admiration of your country, your Lordship may long enjoy the honors which have been conferred on you by our Sovereign, and every blessing which this life can afford, is our ardent and heartfelt wish.

We have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most Faithful
and most Obedient Servants,

(Signed) Archibald Seton,—J. R. Lumley, commanding at Dehli —Robert Latter,—Andrew Lyall,—William D. Playfair,—John B. Kerr,—William Mackie,—C. W. Burton, Lieutenant 8th regiment,—R. Robertson, assistant surgeon 8th regiment,—G. B. Martin, lieutenant 8th regiment,—P. Turnbull, captain,—J. Scott, lieutenant 8th regiment,—J. Reid, surgeon to the residency,—J. S. Brownrigg,—C. T. Metcalfe,—Philip Cose Gilman, lieutenant 8th regiment,—James Skinner, captain,—George Mercer,—Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, engineer,—Robert Skirmer, lieutenant,—D. O. Ferguson, lieutenant,—Thomas Dunn.

Dehli, January 27, 1807.

Reply of the *Right Honorable the Commander in Chief*, to the foregoing Address:

To the British Inhabitants of the City of Dehli.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel highly gratified by the feelings of regard and attachment, and by the wishes for my prosperity and happiness, which you have been pleased to express, in the Address with which you have honored me.

The situation in which you are placed, has been the theatre of some of the principal events that have occurred in the course of our campaigns; and that these have been thought deserving of so large a portion of applause and approbation as you have bestowed on them, affords a consideration for which I derive the most cordial satisfaction

The battle of Dehli was highly honorable to our Arms, and the source of many advantages to our country, as well as to those provinces over which it extended our dominion. The delivery of the unfortunate Shah Allum from oppression, and the restoration of that Monarch to confort and to dignity, will remain per-

petual monuments of the liberality, humanity and justice of the British Government.

My services found their highest reward in the success of those measures which the Marquis Wellesley confided to my execution; and it must ever constitute to my mind a proud reflection, that my name will remain associated with many important events, in the administration of that distinguished statesman.

When I consider, that some of the British Inhabitants of Dehli have, themselves, rendered to their country the most important services, and that their situation enables them to appreciate more fully than others, the extent and value of my exertions, I feel peculiarly gratified by the parise with which they have honored me, and by the interest in my future happiness which they have expressed with such warmth and animation.

With the most ardent wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and with sentiments of the most sincere esteem, and gratitude, I have the honor to remain,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most Faithful
Humble Servant,
(Signed) LAKE.

Head-Quarter, Calcutta, February 17, 1807.

Capy of an Address from the Officers stationed at Moradabad, to His Excellency General the Right Honorable Lord Lake, Commander in Chief of the Forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE the British Officers of the station of Moradabad, have received intimation of your Lordship's approaching departure from India, with sorrow and regret. Such sentiments naturally arise in the bosoms of Soldiers, when deprived of a Commander in Chief, whom they respect and love, and under whom they have been accustomed to victory.

We feel, notwithstanding, a particular pride and happiness, when we reflect that your Lordship is returning to your native country, whose arms will be extended to receive you, and where that undaunted bravery and perseverance is recorded, with which you led the British Army in India to brilliant Victories.

We beg you, My Lord, to accept our warmest wishes for your welfare, and trust, that Providence, which has preserved you to

the Army, as an unexampled Leader, may extend its protection to you, in the enjoyment of a long and happy life.

We are, My Lord,

With the greatest respect and attachment,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient

and Faithful Humble Servants

(Signed) S. Dubois, lieut.-colonel, 21st; John Vaughan, lieutenant, 21st; W. Baker, lieutenant, 21st; Charles Peach, lieutenant, 21st; J. Cane, lieutenant, 21st; Wm. Menzies, lieutenant, 21st; H. Wrottesley, lieutenant, 21st; Charles Dabbs, lieutenant, 21st; J. Fiddes, lieutenant, 21st; J. Odell, lieutenant, 21st; J. M'Whirter, assistant surgeon.

Moradabad, February 7, 1807.

To which His Lordship was pleased to make the following reply:—

To Lieutenant Colonel Dubois, and Officers, stationed at Moradabad.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received with sentiments of the most sincere satisfaction, the Address with which you have been pleased to honor me, on the occasion of my departure from India.

During our several campaigns, the Bengal Army has afforded the most distinguished examples of valour, discipline and fortitude; and every individual composing that Army, must reflect on its victories, and successes, with feelings of honorable pride and just exultation.

I shall ever remain grateful for the important services, which in the course of the War, were rendered by the Officers of the 21st regiment of Native Infantry, and shall never cease to feel a warm interest in their welfare, nor to entertain the most sincere wishes for their fame and prosperity.

With sentiments of regard and esteem,

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) LAKE.

Head Quarters, Saugor Roads, February 23, 1807.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Appointments shall take place.

Major Henry Monckton to be Military Secretary to the Governor from the 7th

Inftant, the date of Captain the Honorable E. Acheſon's embarkation for *Europe*.

Mr. Robſon to be Paymaſter and Garriſon Storekeeper in the *Ceded Diſtricts*.

March 24, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, to command the detachment in Berar.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following Appointments ſhall take place.

Lieutenant Kirwan of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of that Regiment, vice Hawes deceaſed.

Lieutenant Waddell of the 21ſt Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at *Chittledroog*, vice Kirwan.

Lieutenant J. Nixon to be Adjutant of the 1ſt, and Lieutenant John Ewing to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Richard Crewe to be Adjutant of the 1ſt Battalion of the 25th Regiment, from the 1ſt January laſt.

Lieutenant A. M'Laren of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Thomas Arthur to ſuperintend the Survey in *Travancore*, vice Ravenſhaw permitted to relinquiſh that ſituation.

Mr. Staff Surgeon Harris of the Travancore Subſidiary Force, and Senior Surgeon John Duncan, to be Superintending Surgeons; the former in the center diviſion and the latter in the ceded diſtricts.

The rank of Mr. Harris and Mr. Duncan to be fixed as Superintending Surgeons, from the dates of the reſpective vacancies—without however their receiving any additional Salary on that account.

Mr. Surgeon Henry Wiſe to be Staff Surgeon to the Travancore Subſidiary Force, vice Harris, and Mr. Surgeon John Campbell to afford medical aid to the Cadet Company and to the Invalids in the Garriſon of *Cuddalore*, vice Duncan.

His Lordſhip in Council permits Captain Keaſberry of the 9th Reg. Native Infantry, to proceed to *Bengal* for the purpoſe of returning to *England* on the Furlough already granted to him, and which in conſequence of that Officer's ſubſequent detention on duty at this Preſidency, will be conſidered to commence from the date of his embarkation in *Bengal*.

His Lordſhip in Council permits captain John Wright of the 1ſt Battalion 21ſt Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea on ſick certificate, and Mr. Garriſon Surgeon Pritchard of *Vellore*, to be abſent from his ſtation for two Months.

His Lordſhip in Council in compliance with the requeſt of Mr. Surgeon Graves is pleaſed to recal the Furlough granted to that Gentleman.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to direct that Meſſrs. Robert Nettle Croker, Charles Stewart, John Macleod, Donald M'Andrew, James Kellie, and Wm. Fleet Newlyn, be admitted as Aſſiſtant Surgeons on the Eſtabliſhment from the 12th inſtant, agreeably to their Appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors.

The Governor in Council permits captain Adam Brown of Invalids, to reſide and draw his pay at *Jaffnapatam*, on the Iſland of *Ceylon*.

March 25, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the Batta and other allowances for March & the pay for April of the troops at the Preſidency and the other Stations of the army, ſhall be iſſued on the 4th of April.

April 1, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to extend the Furlough granted to captain W. Ireland Jones of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry in December laſt, to a period of four months from the date of his departure from Fort St. George.

His Lordſhip in Council permits Major Welſh of the 3d regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to ſea on ſick certificate.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to transfer Subidar Mhodeen Saheb of the late Tanjore provincial battalion and Subidar Mootealloo Naick late of the 1ſt regiment of Native Fencibles, to the non effective eſtabliſhment, and to penſion them on the full pay of their rank.

April 4, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for the information of the Army the following extracts of a general letter from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 30th July 1806.

Para. 633.—" Lieutenant Colonel Richard Howley of your eſtabliſhment, " retired from the Company's Service the 30th May 1806."

His Lordſhip in Council directs that the following Promotions ſhall take place.

Major Thomas Hayes to be lieutenant colonel, captain John Gourlay (ſince caſhiered) to be major, captain lieutenant J. D. Brown to be captain of a company; lieutenant W. M. Burton to be captain lieutenant, and lieutenant Fireworker T. Paſke to be lieutenant, in ſucceſſion to Howley retired; date of commiſſions 31ſt May 1806.

Captain John Croſdill to be major, captain lieutenant John Nixon to be captain of a company, and lieutenant W. Shairp, to be captain lieutenant in ſucceſſion to Gourlay, caſhiered; date of commiſſions the 5th of November 1806.

Captain Lieutenant William Kingſley, to be captain of a company, and lieutenant G. W. Poignand, to be captain lieut. in ſucceſſion to Sinclair deceaſed; date of commiſſions 16th February 1807.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following appointments ſhall take place.

Captain Taylor, to be commiſſary of Stores at *Gooty*, vice Croſdill promoted.

Captain Pierce, to be acting commiſſary of ſtores at *Trichinopoly*, vice Court removed.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits lieutenant colonel Strange, commanding the garriſon of *Ryacottah*, to be abſent from that ſtation for twenty days.

His Lordſhip in Council permits lieutenant colonel Forbes of the 24th regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to *Europe* on Furlough for three years.

His Lordſhip in Council permits Mr. Lacy Evans, Cadet of Infantry, to reſign the Service of the Honorable Company.

April 7, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to promote Meſſrs. T. Greenhill and E. J. Fatio, cadets of cavalry, to be cornets from the 27th June 1806.

April 10, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the following appointments ſhall take place.

Mr. Simon Heward, to be Garriſon Surgeon at Bangalore.

Mr. A. Stewart, to afford medical aid to the Judge and Magiſtrate of the Zillah of Guntoor, vice Thompſon, permitted to reſign that appointment.

His Lordſhip in Council directs, that Lieutenant Scouler, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, be removed from the appointment of adjutant to the 1ſt battalion of that corps.

Lieutenant C. Cunningham, of the 13th regiment of Native Infantry, having reported his return to this Preſidency with the permiſſion of the Honorable Court of Directors, His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to readmit that Officer to his rank on the Eſtabliſhment.

April 14, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to permit Captain Munt, of the 6th regiment of Native Cavalry, to proceed to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and directs that captain lieutenant Otto, aſſiſtant quarter maſter general of the army, ſhall take charge of the department of the general agent for cavalry ſupplies during the abſence of captain Munt.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain: March 24, 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Captain Kelly, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, having officiated as Interpreter at a General Court Martial held in Fort St. George, and of which Major General Campbell was Preſident, that Officer is to be conſidered as having been employed upon ſuch duty from the 24th February 1807 until the 20th Inſtant.

Aſſiſtant Surgeons are poſted to Corps as follows.

J. Rule, from the Preſidency General Hoſpital, to the 1ſt Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

R. Hunter, from the Preſidency General Hoſpital, to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

T. Trotter, from the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, to the 1ſt Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

March 29, 1807.

Lieutenant Binney, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with the Artillery, is permitted at his own requeſt to join the battalion to which he belongs.

April 6, 1807.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon R. N. Croker is appointed to do duty under the ſurgeon of his Majeſty's 12th Regiment.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Donald M'Andrew to do duty under the garriſon ſurgeon at *Vellore*.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon W. F. Newlyn to do duty with the 2d Bat, of Artillery:

The following aſſiſtant ſurgeons to do duty at the preſidency General Hoſpital.

Meſſrs. Charles Stewart, John Macleod, and James Kelly.

April 11, 1807.

Lieutenant colonel Durand of the 25th, and captain Heath of the 7th Native Regiments, to be Members of the Off-reckoning Committee, of which the Adjutant General is Preſident, in the room of captain Keaſberry of the 9th Native Regiment, and captain Pearſe of the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

April 13, 1807.

Cornet T. Greenhill, is appointed to the 4th regiment, and Cornet F. J. Fatio, to the 1ſt regiment of Cavalry.—Thoſe officers will proceed to the cavalry depôt Arcot.

Mr. aſſiſtant ſurgeon Hunter, from the 2d battalion 7th Native Regiment, is removed to the 1ſt battalion 20th regiment.

Mr. aſſiſtant ſurgeon Bruce, is appointed to the 2d battalion 7th Native regiment.

The appointment of Mr. aſſiſtant ſurgeon Roſe, to afford médical aid to detachments of Artillery and of His Majeſty's 33d Regiment on their route from Maſulipatam to Hydrabad as ordered by lieutenant colonel Taylor, is confirmed.

Detachments from Cavalry regiments for the Depot at Arcot, to be ordered agreeably to inſtructions the ſeveral regiments will receive from the Adjutant General.

April 15, 1807.

The following removals of Artillery Officers are ordered.

Major	Croſdill,	2d	Battalion	1ſt	Bat.
Captain	Nixon,	1ſt	do.	2d	do.
Capt. Lieutenant	Pearſe,	2d	do.	1ſt	do.
"	Court,	1ſt	do.	2d	do.
"	Poignand,	2d	do.	1ſt	do.
Lieutenant	Beſt,	2d	do.	1ſt	do.
"	Paſke,	appointed to		2d	do.

Calcutta, April 5.

We are ſorry to announce the loſs of the ſhip Helen, Captain Allen, which was entirely deſtroyed by fire, on the 17th ultimo, while in the Horingotta. The particulars of this accident are as underſtated.

On the 13th of March, the Helen, commanded by Capt. Allen, having received on board a cargo of rice, and being in every reſpect fit for ſea, unmoored, weighed and proceeded down the river about eight miles, when ſhe came to for the night. On the 14th, at day light, dropped down with the ebb as far as Deer Point. On the 15th, freſh breezes from the Southward. As a leak which had appeared two days before, now conſiderably increaſed, it was judged proper to remain off Deer Point, in hope of the leak taking up, which, from the circumſtance of her having made no water till ſhe had received on board the laſt of her cargo, was ſuppoſed to be near the water's edge.

On the 16th freſh breezes as yeſterday. The leak having now increaſed to 9 inches an hour, Captain Allen thought it neceſſary to take the ſentiments of his officers, who were unanimouſly of opinion, as the leak was increaſing, that it was neceſſary to return to the Creek there, by taking out a few hundred bags of rice, to lighten the ſhip ſo as to reach the leak.—Weighed accordingly, with the firſt of the flood, and at 5 P. M. anchored off the mouth of the Creek, whence Mr. Merriman, the Chief Officer, was immediately diſpatched to Mr. Munro, at Joynaghur, for empty boats to lighten the ſhip, and for a few workmen to caulk the upper works.

On the 17th, winds and weather as during the preceding days. The ſhip ſtill making 9 inches water an hour—People preparing to take out the cargo as ſoon as the boats from Joynagur ſhould arrive. At 40 minutes paſt 7 P M. while the people were at ſupper, the Seacunny of the watch gave the alarm of fire to the ſecond officer on deck, from obſerving the ſmoke coming up the after hatch. The alarm was inſtantly communicated to Captain Allen, who on going below with his ſecond and third officers, ſaw the ſmoke ruſhing from the hatch of the gun-room, unlaying which they perceived the ſhip to be on fire abaft. The ſmoke iſſuing from the gun room, the hatch was replaced in the hope of extinguiſhing or ſmothering the fire, and alſo to prevent its communicating to the Great Cabin.

In the mean time, a boat was diſpatched to the Argo, Captain Barclay lying at no great diſtance from the Helen, to give notice of their ſituation and to call aſſiſtance. Captain Barclay immediately attended with his officers and people. The gun room was now perceived to be in a blaze. Every exertion was directed to this point, and after an arduous and moſt fatiguing perſeverance of two hours, the fire in the gun room was got under. Unluckily the fire had communicated itſelf to the dunnage in the wings, and in about an hour afterwards broke out with ſuch violence as rendered vain every attempt to reſtrain it. The extenſion of the flames made it impoſſible to remain below, and the deck ſoon became heated to ſuch a degree as to compel the people to quit the ſhip. The Captain, his officers, and ſhip's company, about 3 A. M went into the boat alongſide, and anchored about a cable's length from the ſhip. In the ſpace of ½ an hour the hull was in a flame as far as the main-maſt, and in a few minutes ſpread forward as far as the fore maſt. At day light ſhe had burnt down to the lower deck, and being adrift, went on ſhore at 8 o'clock in the morning. At noon ſhe had burnt down to low water mark, without a poſſibility of ſaving any part of her wreck or cargo.

Every credit is due to Captain Allen, his officers, and ſhip's company, for their ſpirited and perſevering exertions to ſave the ſhip, nor did their efforts ſlacken until long after every poſſible hope of ſaving either the veſſel or cargo, was at an end. The prompt, ſteady, and vigorous aſſiſtance of Captain Barclay deſerves to be particularly noticed. The adjoining ſhore being covered with a deep jungle to the water's edge, was crowded with Tigers, by whom many of the people from the Helen would pro-

bably have been devoured, had not the boats from the Argo rendered it unnecessary to seek their safety on shore.

Captain Allen embarked on a small boat and came round by sea to the Hoogly, and reached Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Late Calcutta Theatre.

A remarkable, though not a very pleasing proof, of the extension of the retail commerce of Calcutta, is forced upon public notice, by the demolition of the late Theatre, in order that it may give room for a Bazar or a groupe of shops, intended principally for the sale of European Goods. The progress of demolition is already far advanced: the Theatre is completely unroofed, its walls are quickly levelling with the ground, and, in a few short weeks, this spot, once consecrated to the purposes of instruction, of rational and elegant amusement, will be formally made over to the native retailers of boots and grid-irons, pomatum and stew-pans, and all the farrago of a Calcutta Bazar!! What a field is here opened to reflection? Here the Moralist might aptly expatiate on the triumphs of Time, on the instability and vicissitudes of all that is the work of Man. Here, thirty years ago, short thirty years, nay, not so long, this field, covered with jungle and noxious weeds, was redeemed from its barbarism; and, under the munificience and taste of a British Settlement, adorned with a Theatre, whose scenes were animated by the genius of a Messink and a Rundell; whose walls were wont to re-echo the plaudits of a Hastings and a Jones. That Theatre, once the favorite seat of Melpomene, the pride of our Capital, and which in its foundation fondly anticipated the duration of ages, is now prostrate, fallen, fallen before the tyranny of a base and ignominious traffic.

The late Calcutta Theatre, which in point of situation was the most easterly of any ever erected under European patronage, has been short in its duration beyond all calculation; and, to those who contend that the Empire of Science and the fine Arts are gradually travelling from East to West, it's fate may be assumed as a fact strongly in favour of their theory.

April 6.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir David Baird, *Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Crescent, Colonel of the 54th Re-*

giment of Infantry, and Commanding in Chief His Britannic Majesty's Troops in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

WHEREAS I have received Dispatches from the Right Honorable WM. WINDHAM, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, directing me, in His Majesty's name, to deliver over the Government of this Settlement to the Honorable Lieutenant General GREY, whom His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Governor:—I do hereby deliver over the Government accordingly.—All Persons whatsoever residing in the Colony being required and commanded to obey in future such Orders and Regulations as may from time to time be issued by or under the Authority of the Honorable Lieutenant General GREY, Lieutenant Governor and Commanding in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in this Settlement.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 17th Jan. 1807.

(Signed) DAVID BAIRD,
Lieut. General.
Commanding in Chief,

By Order of His Excellency,
(Signed) J. C. SMYTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

CAPE TOWN,—JANUARY 17, 1807.

By the American brig Bounty, which arrived here from the river Plata, the following Intelligence has been received from Sir Home Popham and colonel Backhouse of the 47th regiment.

About the end of July last, general Beresford had strong reasons for believing a general insurrection was secretly preparing with a view of attempting to wrest the possession of Buenos Ayres from him. A Spaniard, of the name of Pueridon, had applied himself, with great art, secrecy, and address, to excite the Inhabitants of the city and the surrounding country to a general revolt, whilst colonel Leniers, a French officer in the Spanish service, *but a Prisoner of War on his Parole to the British*, was, in breach of his frith, and violation of his honor, privately employing himself in collecting a force on the north side of the river at Colonia.

On the 2d of August, Pueridon, having assembled fifteen hundred Spaniards at the distance of 5 leagues from Buenos Ayres, general Beresford marched against him with five hundred men, and successfully attacked him, taking many Prisoners, and the whole of his artillery, amounting to nine pieces.

On the 4th, Leniers, favored by the haziness of the weather, crossed over from Colonia, unobserved by any of the small vessels which Sir Home Popham had assembled to watch and intercept him; and torrents of rain falling on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of the month, rendered the roads impracticable, but to Cavalry, and disappointed general Beresford in his determination to attack Leniers at a distance from the town.

The enemy on the contrary, possessing an inexhaustible supply of horses, suffered no impediment from the state of the roads, and was enabled to approach the town in several directions.

In the evening of the 10th the greater part of the Inhabitants of the town being armed and posted with cannon on the tops of the churches and houses around the Castle, the enemy commenced a smart firing at day-light on the 12th, which was soon returned with considerable effect by the British Artillery, and continued as

often as the enemy dared to shew himself. Afterwards growing more confident from the immense superiority of his numbers, a considerable column was pushed forward with three pieces of artillery, but being charged by a part of the gallant 71st regiment under lieutenant colonel Pack, the enemy was instantly driven back, with the loss of his 3 guns and many men. A galling and destructive fire continuing, however, for some hours, in every direction from the tops of the houses and churches, which commanded the great square and ramparts of the Castle, without the possibility of the British troops being able to return it, and his men falling around him in considerable numbers, general Beresford found himself at last reduced to the necessity of hoisting a flag of Truce, and surrendering the Castle upon honorable terms.—But, to the eternal disgrace of the Spanish character, those terms, which stipulated that the British troops should march out with the honors of war, be considered as prisoners of war, but exchanged for the Spaniards prisoners with general Beresford, and embarked as soon as possible for this Colony or England, and which terms were regularly signed, and solemnly agreed to, have never been fulfilled. So base, so dishonorable an infraction of a sacred Treaty, fixes an indelible stain on the Spanish nation, and remains to be avenged by the indignant spirit of British intrepidity.

The force under general Beresford did not exceed 1000 men, of which between the 10th and 12th of August, 2 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 25 rank and file were killed, and 8 Officers, 7 Serjeants, 92 rank and file wounded, and 1 Serjeant and 9 rank and file missing.

The enemy was supposed to have had 1,000 men under Leniers, from 8 to 10,000 under Pueridon, and about 10,000 more, armed under the secret direction of the magistrates of the town.—Of this body it is acknowledged by the enemy himself that from 7 to 800 were killed or wounded on the 12th.

Soon after this fatal disaster, Sir Home Popham, with his squadron, and transports proceeded from Ensenada to the anchorage off Monte Video, and being there joined in the beginning of October by the reinforcements dispatched from the Cape under colonels Backhouse and Vassal, an attempt was made to bombard the town and Fort of Monte Video; but with little effect, the shallowness of the water preventing the frigates and ships of the line approaching sufficiently near to do much execution.

On the 29th of October the British fleet, anchored in the Bay of Maldonado, and on the evening of the same day a debarkation of about 400 men under colonel Vassal took place, who immediately carried by assault the town of Maldenado, defended by about 600 regulars and militia, with 1 brass howitzer, and 1 four pounder. —The loss on our side on this occasion was only 2 killed and 4 wounded of the 38th regiment, and on the part of the enmy, about 50 killed and wounded, principally by the bayonet.

The following morning the batteries on the shore of the harbour and Peninsula, were taken possession of by colonel Vassal, and the communication between the Main-land and the Island of Goretti, (which is a strong and powerful possession, commanding the harbour of Maldonado) being cut off, the Spanish commandant of the Island upon being summoned, surrendered at discretion.

The British forces have since continued in their possession at Maldonado, and Goretti, receiving daily and ample supplies of fresh provision, both for the Navy and Army.—The better part of the Dragoons have been mounted, and the guns furnished with horses.

An affair took place on the morning of the 7th of November between a British

Patrole, confisting of 100 Dragoons, and 120 Infantry of the 38th and 47th regiments, under lieutenant colonel *Brownrigg*, and a body of 400 of the enemy's regular cavalry, commanded by Don *Augustin Abreo*, reputed to be the best Officer of the Spanish service in South America.—The latter was completely routed by our detachment with the loss of seven killed, (including the commandant) and 28 wounded.—On our side 1 Serjeant, and 2 privates were killed, and 7 privates wounded.

At the period of the Bounty's departure, the 22d of November, the powerful reinforcements from England, under general's Sir *S. Auchmuty Lumley*, and *Crauford*, were awaited, and those under the two first-mentioned Officers consisting of more than 3000 men, would probably reach their destination about the middle of December, having passed Cape St. Augustine on the first of that month.—Upon their junction, active offensive operations will immediately re-commence on the part of his Majesty's forces, and it may reasonably be hoped, that before this time the dishonorable and perfidious conduct of *Leniers, Pueridon*, and the other Insurgents, has met with the exemplary punishment it so justly merits.

The following is a correct list of the officers killed and wounded with general Beresford.

Killed, captain Kennest, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant W. Mitchell 71st Regiment.

Wounded—captain J. Ogilvie, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Macdonald, do. Lieutenant colonel Pack, 71st Regiment; Lieutenant S. Murray, ditto; Ensign Consel, ditto; Ensigh Lucas, (since dead) ditto; captain M'Kenzie, Royal Marines, Lieutenant Simpson, St. Helena Regiment.

CAPE TOWN GAZETTE,—JANUARY 18, 1807.

We the British Inhabitants of this Colony on the eve of your Excellency's departure, beg leave to approach you, under the strongest impressions of gratitude, for our relief and return to the protection of our good and most gracious Sovereign, through your exertions and intrepidity.

We wave the tracing of your merits through all your military atchievements.—These are too well known to the world to require any compliment from us.

We nevertheless feel ourselves highly gratified, in having it in our power to congratulate your Excellency in our having witnessed, under your command, a discipline and good order in this army, never experienced before in this place—and from the wisdom, justice and moderation of your Civil Government, you have the singular satisfaction of a Conqueror leaving the conquered, beloved and regretted by them all.

We unanimously and most sincerely wish you the reward due to your distinguished services—Health and long life, to enjoy these blessings.

We have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect,

SIR,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most devoted servants,

(Signed) John Murray, A. Robertson,
Alexander Tennant, W. Dockitt,
John Osmond, S. Murray,
William Caldwell, A. Walker and
A. McDonald, About 40 others,

Copy of Lieutenant General Sir D. Baird's anſwer to the Addreſs o the Britiſh Inhabitants at the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Town, 17th January, 1807.

GENTLEMEN,

Accept my ſincere and warmeſt thanks for your flattering aſſurances of eſteem and regret, at my approaching departure.

It will ever be to me a ſource of infinite pleaſure to recollect, that my conduct in the Government of this Colony, has merited your approbation, and ſecured to me the good opinion and attachment of ſo very reſpectable a body of my countrymen.

(Signed) D. BAIRD,
Lieutenant General.

Madras, Monday, April 27, 1807.

The ſhip Betſey lately arrived in the Roads, in charge of Mr. Roach, late Chief Mate of the ſame, when commanded by Captain Dundas, was taken on the Weſt Coaſt of Sumatra, Nov. 29, by a ſmall French brig Privateer, called the Mechant, Captain Thomaſon—the Betſey had than been 14 days from Tappanooly her laſt Port, the was immediately diſpatched for the Mauritius in charge of 3 French Officers, 5 do. Seamen, a Coffree and 2 Boys. All her Laſcars, in number 39, remained on board. Mr. Roach, and her carpenter an European, were likewiſe left in the ſhip, and frequently obſerved to the Laſcars that they could and ought to retake her: This, after allowing ſeveral favorable opportunities to paſs by, they effected on the 9th of December between 10 and 11 at Night. The French Officer who had the watch aft was leaning over the quarter rail and nodding from fatigue, whilſt all the reſt were lying down on deck ? or in the great cabin aſleep. The *Faringee* ſeacunny then at the Helm obſerving this, ſent a Laſcar to conjure the Syrang to ſeize this opportunity, and to ſhew a lighted match forward when he was ready: on ſeeing the ſignal he quitted the helm, and with a piece of fire wood ſtruck the Officer leaning over the rail on the head: the Laſcars then proceeded to tie him hand and foot, and on his reſiſting with his feet, he was ſtruck by ſeveral of them with the fire-wood, with which they had all armed themſelves, and in conſequence of which blows he died next day. The French were all armed with long knives, by one of which the Syrang had his belly cut open. Mr. Roach, being ſuſpected by the Frenchmen; was at the commencement of the conteſt faſtened into his cabin, but on hearing a noiſe he broke through and went into the great cabin for arms. Here he ſaw 2 Frenchmen and the Coffree taking down the piſtols, but, in deſpair of ſucceſs, at his inſtance, they laid down their

arms: they reach'd Croe on the west coast of Sumatra Dec. 14th, Bencoolen 14th Jan. and sailed again from thence 17th February for this Port.

It is worthy of remark that the Serang who was wounded has entirely recovered. The following judicious mode was pursued by Mr. Roach. He returned the intestines into their proper situation and bringing the edges of the wound close together, kept them in that situation by pouring a quantity of warm wax over the part. This not only kept the divided parts in contact, but as it kept out the air, must thereby very materially have conduced to the healing of the wound by what Surgeons call the first intention.

Particulars of a shoal on which the ship General Wellesley, struck on her passage from the straits of Maccasser, towards Pontiana in lat. 1. 09 *South, and computed longitude* 108. 35 *East of Greenwich. Extracted from the Journal of the 3d Officer of the above ship.*

" At 6 a. m. the Body of Caramatta bore east, the south extreme of Soorotta island S. E. by E. distant about 8 or 9 leagues in 20 fathoms—at 15 minutes before 10 a. m. the ship running at the rate of 7½ or 8 knots per hour, the man at the mast head called out *rocks under water right a head!* but before the helm could be shifted, either port or starboard, the ship struck with a most violent shock, laying her over considerably at the same time—she, notwithstanding, passed through between the rock, without losing much of her way. The rocks were apparently 5 or 6 feet under water, and 8 or 10 fathoms distant from the Larboard side of the ship; the others on the Starboard side were about the same distance, but had not about 3 or 4 feet water on some of them:—from the Violence of the Shock, we were apprehensive she had received some very material Damage as she rose the Chalkthat of the Pivot of the Rudder head works, in 5 or 6 Inches:—sounded the Pump, found she made no water.—Made the signal to the Prize * in company (then astern) *of Danger*—She wore round, and passed within half a Cable's length of the Rocks in 12 faths.—when the Wellesley struck, she was in the track laid down in Laurie and Whitlie's Charts, as perfectly clear and void of shoals; with regular soundings of 20, 18, and 17 fathoms, and in the tracts of several ships laid down in them—Hauled off N. N. W. and had

* Spanish ship St. Raphael, Alias el Arrogante captain Joseph Cennon, captured at Sooloo, laden with Naval Stores, and bound from Manilla to Batavia.

from 12 to 13 fathoms, until 10 minutes before noon, when we paſſed over a ſand bank, with only 6 fathoms on it—then deepened ſuddenly into 13, 14 and 15 fathoms ſoft ground.

The Commander and Officer.	D. Dalrymple, *Commander.*
	W. Brown, *Chief Officer.*
	C. Haſſel, *2d. do.*
	L. W. Godfrey, *3d. do.*

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW NATIVE POOR FUND.

[Continued from our laſt, Page 320.]

MADRAS.

	P.
James Alexander, Eſq. - -	100
Alexander Falconar, Eſq. -	100
Lieut. Col. J. Munro, - -	50
J. Kenworthy, Eſq. - -	50
James Anderſon, Eſq. - -	50
Andrew Berry, Eſq. - -	50
J. H. Caſamaijor, Eſq. - -	30
Captain M. Beauman, - -	20
J. D. White, Eſq. - -	20
J. K. Lane, Eſq. - -	20
Wm. M'Taggart, Eſq. for A. B.	100
William M'Tagart, Eſq. - -	20
Lieutenant Colonel Reynell, -	30
Archibald Obins, Eſq. - -	30
M. Fitzgerald, Eſq. - -	50
Captain J. Grant, - - -	20
Lieut. Col. J. Doveton, - -	20
Reverend R. H. Kerr, - -	150
S. H. Greig, Eſq. - -	20
G. Arbuthnot, Eſq. - -	50
Terence Gahagan, Eſq. - -	30
W. Horſman, Eſq. - -	20
P. Cherry, Eſq. - -	20
G. Buchan, Eſq. - -	75
R. Yeldham, Eſq. - -	20
Captain J. Prendergaſt, - -	20
Rev. E. Vaughan, - -	50
Meſſrs. Adrian de Fries & Co. -	200
Samuel M. Moorat, Eſq. -	100
Meſſrs. Lys, Satur & D'Monte,	100
John Shamier, Eſq. - -	100
Manick Jacobjan, Eſq. - -	20
William Hart, Eſq. - -	30
R. C. Sherwood, Eſq. - -	20
F. I. Collis, Eſq. - -	20
Major Henry Monckton, - -	30
D. Neale, Eſq. - -	20
G. G. Keble, Eſq. - -	20

BENGAL.

	Rs.
Sir Geo. Hilaro Barlow, K. B. Bt.	2000
Sir Henry Ruſſell, - -	800
Sir John Royds, - -	600
George Udny, Eſq. - -	500
Sir William Burroughs, Bt. -	500
J. Lumſden, Eſq. - -	500
Major Gen. J. Macdonald, -	1000
Trail, Palmer & Co. - -	1000
Colvins, Bazett & Co. - -	1000
J. Baretto & Co. - -	1000
Mackintoſh, Fulton & Co. -	1000
Scott, Wilſon & Co. - -	1000
James Ede & Co. - -	1000
James Alexander, Eſq. - -	500
Robert M'Clintock, Eſq. -	500
J. D. Alexander, Eſq. - -	260
Robert Downie, Eſq. - -	500
Fairlie, Gilmore & Co. -	1000
P. Speke, Eſq. - -	500
R. Downie, for a Friend, -	1000
Thomas Graham, Eſq. -	300
R. W. Cox, Eſq. - -	300
C. Buller, Eſq. - -	200
J. Adam, Eſq. - -	200
S. Middleton, Eſq. - -	100
John Taylor, Eſq. - -	300
H. Colebrooke, Eſq. - -	300
J. H. Harington, Eſq. -	300
Miſs Harington, - -	100
G. Dowdeſwell, Eſq. -	200
Richard Parry, Eſq. - -	300
W. Scott, Eſq. - -	200
H. P. Forſter, Eſq. -	150

W. Egerton, Esq. - -	200	A. Mactier, Esq. - -	200
J. W. Sherer, Esq. - -	200	Gabl. Vrignon, Esq. -	400
J. P. Larkins, Esq. - -	200	D. M'Nabb, Esq. - -	200
H. Stone, Esq. - -	200	R. Downie, for T. Pattle, Esq.	400
George Davidson, Esq. -	150	Shaik Gullum Hussen, -	500
Alexander Russell, Esq. -	200	M. Lumsden, Esq. - -	100
James Hare, Esq. - -	200	J. Sarkies, and Co. - -	1000
John Shoolbred, Esq. -	200	N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. -	300
J. Fleming, Esq. - -	300	W. C. Blacquiere, Esq. -	150
W. Ross Munro, Esq. -	300	Tulloh & Co. - -	500
T. Phillips, Esq. - -	100	Philip Dacruz, Esq. -	100
Walter Ogilvy, Esq. -	100	Smith and Torry, - -	100
C. Cornish, Esq. - -	100	John Blythe, Esq. - -	200
W. Hunter, Esq. - -	100	J. Shore, Esq. - -	200
J. M'Taggart, subscribed at Madras before the Address was received at Calcutta, *Pags.* 100		Major General W. Dowdeswell,	200
		Captain H. Imlack, -	100
		Lieut. Col. R. H. Colebrooke,	100
Robert Lawson, Esq - -	300	Robert Smith, Esq. -	300
Lieutenant Col. Worsley, -	200	Edward Strettell, Esq. -	100
William Wilson, Esq. -	200	N. Forsyth, Esq. - -	100
Samuel Blackburn, Esq. -	200	Major General Edward Clark,	500
H. C. Gilmore, Esq. -	200	Nemychurn Mullick, -	1600
H. C. Gilmore, for J. Fulton, Esq.	200	Ramduloll Day, - -	500
M. G. Prendergast, Esq. -	200		

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEW FRIGATE.

Bombay, March 24.

The second frigate for his Majesty's service built at this port, was completed last Tuesday, having been constructed in the upper Dock within a period of ten months. As soon as the ship floated she was in the usual form named, Salsette, by Captain Christopher Cole, who immediately put her in commission. Three hearty cheers from a large concourse of spectators followed the ceremony, and as the ship moved from the Dock, a Royal Salute from the battery announced her progress into the harbour. The customary offerings of Shawls to the Builders were made by the hand of Captain Cole, who highly complemented Jamsetjee Bomanjee upon the talents he had displayed in the construction of the Salsette; the justice of which compliment was acknowledged by all who had an opportunity of admiring the beauty of the frigate.

The ceremony concluded with the usual distribution of Beetle, Sweetmeats and rose water.

The rapid progress which the new dock is making towards a completion, authorises us to hope that the skill and experience of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, who for nearly thirty years has been suc-

cessfully exerting his talents in marine architecture, will in a few months more crown his labours in this line with the production of a British seventy four, built of the "ever during" Teak of India.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS AND PASSENGERS,

AT EVERY PORT IN INDIA.

MADRAS.

APRIL 6, Udny, A. Robertson, from the Cape.—12th Selinus, American, Minot, from New York.—13th Honorable Company's ships Marquis Wellesley, Le Blanc; Marchioness of Exeter, capt. Nash; and Tottenham, capt. Jones, from Calcutta; Legeiro, Portuguese brig, from Lisbon, and Rio de Janeiro.

PASSENGERS.

Udny—Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, and Mr. Grines, late sec. to adml. Reinier.

Marchioness of Exeter.—Mrs. Nash, and Miss Johnston.

Tottenham—Lieutenant colonel and Mrs. Wade, captain W. I. Jones, and cornet Eder His Majesty's 22d regiment of Light Dragoons.

BENGAL.

March 14,—Hope, R. Henderson, from Madras; Calcutta, brig, James Bellamjie, from Madras; St. Goerge, brig, Mathews, from ditto; Tartar, J. Ley, from Penang; Aurora, A. Glass,—Steady, sloop, J. Williams, from Rangoon; Eliza, S. Sparks, from Madras; Governor Bie, Jansen, from Madras; Asia, American, Ellis, from Batavia.—19, Castle Daneburgh, from Europe and Point de Galle; Daniel, James Haig, from Madras; Lady Barlow, Allan Mc-Askill, from Bombay.—21, Mangles, J. Galloway, from Trincomallie; Mary Ann, American, Norris, from Copenhagen; Boa Uniao, Portuguese de Compos, from Macao.—28, Fancy, T. S. Waters, from Madras; Caroline, Weathrall, from Heringgota; Mount Vernon, American, Cheevers, from Salem; Ann, T. Scott, from Madras; Jennett, T. Howell, from Madras; General Wellesley, Robertson, from Point de Galle; Hunter, Williams, from Madras; Khussroo, C. Miller, from Madras; Jessey, B. Gillespie, from Madras; Rahim Shaw, M. Bateman, from Madras.

April 4,—Endeavour, American, Thomas Downie, from Baltimone; Resource, Barker; Admiral Aplin, Wilson; and Gilwell, Bean, from Madras and Tranquebar; Ganges, Thompson; Cartier Macsie; New Endeavour, Coverdale, Thomas, Wilson; Lovely Hannajie, Henderson, from Madras.

PASSENGERS.

Hope—Lieutenant Cole.

Governor Bie—Mr. Wheadon.

Castle Daneburgh—Reverend Dr. Buchannan, John Kelso, Esq. lieutenant W. Kelso, Madras establishment, lieutenant H. Newton, Bombay establishment.

Lady Barlow—Captain Lawson, his Majesty's 19th regiment, lieutenant Home, H. M. 86th regt. Mr. Farquhar, assistant surgeon, and Mr. W. Walker, cadet.

Mangles—Mr. Nugent.

Jennet—Captain G. Wilder; lieutenant Askwith; children, Miss Eliza Mackay, Miss Nancy Myers, and Miss Mary Myers.

General Wellesley—J. Beaufort, Esq.

Rahim Shaw—Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Family.

Gilwell—Lieutenant Webb, his Majesty's 24th light dragoons.
Resource—Captain John Palmer, Madras establishment.

BOMBAY.

March, 14,—French brig Moreau, prize to H. M. ship Dedaigneuse.—18, Fatty Rohabin, Arab, from Calcutta; H. C. Cruizers Mercury, lieut. R. Dean, and Wasp, lieut. Sealy, from Goa; his Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, capt. W. B. Proctor, from a cruize; Charles, French Brig, prize to his Majesty's ship Sceptre; Dominick, American brig, detained by his Majesty's ship Sceptre; his Majesty's ship Sceptre, captain Joseph Bingham, from a cruize; Geannot, French brig, prize to his Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse: His Majesty's ship Russel, Caulfield, from a cruize; hon. com. cruizer Sylph, lieutenant John Pruin, from Bussorah.

April 8,—His Majesty's ship La Bellone, capt. Bastard, from Point de Galle; Jehanger, Thomas Howell, from Calcutta; Minerva, American, detained by his Majesty's ship Powerful, from Batavia.

PASSENGERS.

Fatty Rohabin,—Mr. George Wood.
Wasp,—Captain Horton and lieutenant Cook, his majesty's 84th regiment.
Mercury,—Lieutenant Ferrely and Andrews, his majesty's 84th regiment.
Dedaigneuse,—capt. Maitland of his majesty's ship Arrogant.
Sylph,—Mrs Pruin.

CEYLON.

COLUMBO, *March* 14, H. C. ships Ganges and Huddart, from Bombay.—17, Elizabeth, cutter, Casadar, from Jaffna.

April—6, H. C. ship Earl Spencer, from Plymouth,; H. C. cruizer Panther, Charles Court, from Point de Galle; Vigilant, brig, lieutenant Cridder; St. Anthony, sloop, J. Crusse, from Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS.

Panther.—Lieutenant H. Grow, his Majesty's 80th regiment.
St. Antnony.—Mr. E. Bartholomews.

POINT DE GALLE, *March* 13, H. C. cruizer Panther, Court, from Columbo.—14, H. M. ship Bellone; Troubridge, A. Wallace, from Mangalore; Lord Castlereagh, Patrick Garden, from Bombay; H. C. ship Ganges, Thomas Harington, from Bombay; H. C. ship Huddart, J. G. Bayliff, from Bombay.

Head Quarters —Mount Lavinia, 6th April 1807.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Lieutenant General Maitland publishes to the Army of Ceylon the following promotions which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to make:

The Right Honorable Major General Maitland to be Lieutenant General in his Majesty's Army Serving on Ceylon and to be on the Staff of the Island in that Rank, Date of commission to be hereafter Settled.

Colonel Charles Baillie to the Brigadier General in his Majesty's Army serving on Ceylon and to be on the Stuff of the Island in that rank, Date of commission to be hereafter Settled.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNRIGG,
Dep. Adjt. Gen.

Madras, April 29, 1807.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The Ship *Union*, Captain Mackintosh, which sailed frm hence on the 27th ultimo arrived safe at Calcutta on the 6th instant, she touched at Masulipatam, and also anchored in Ganjam roads; but it coming to blow pretty fresh, the Union was obliged to cut and run in the night, without having had any other communication with the shore.

List of the Passengers to Calcutta by the Union.

From Europe.—Mrs. C. Muller; Mrs. Lousia Larkins,—Misses Elizabeth Larkins, and Marian Muller,—Capt. Frederick Rodolphus Muller; Messrs. Norman Macleod, and Charles Davidson, Writers; Mr. David Adamson, assistant surgeon; Messrs. John Sickle, Charles Pratt Kennedy, Charles Frederick Wild, James Leslie Day, and Lucas Earle cadets; Mr. Wm. Reynell, Factor; Messrs. Alex. Campbell, and Thomas Wigzeall, Free Merchants; Messrs. Daniel Robertson, Thomas Astle, and Walter Young, *Free Mariners.*

From Madras.—Lieut. T. Patterson, H. M. 8th Regiment Light Dragoons; Mr. W. Williamson, cadet, Madras Establishment; Messrs. A. Wilson, and Alex. Davidson, Merchants, of Calcutta; Mr. W. Hicks, 4th officer of the H. C. ship Lord Castlereagh; and Mr. James Taylor, conductor of ordnance, for Ganjam.

H. M. ship Greyhound, gave convoy to the Union to Ganjam.

Point de Galle having been the place of rendezvous of the homeward bound Indiamen, it has been unusually crouded and gay. Lord Lake and his family had landed from the Walthamstow, and General Maitland had also arrived there with his family before his Lordship's departure.

The fleet there consisted of 4 Men of War and 10 sail of the homeward bound Indiamen.

By a recent opportunity the following Gentlemen have left Bombay for Europe.

Lieutenant colonel H. Scott, of H. M. 78th regt. Henry Shank, Esq. captain Baird, of H. M. 86th regt. lieut. Lewis, Giveen, George, and Williams, of H. M. 77th regt. and lieutenant Tanner, of the honorable company's marine.

The following Gentlemen have lately proceeded overland to Europe from Bombay.

Lieutenant colonel Lachlan Macquarie, Doctor W. Thomas, and lieuteant G. W. Bande of the honorable company's marine.

PASSENGERS FROM CEYLON.

On the H. C. ship Asia.—Major Dunkin, and H. Lys, Esq. surgeon.

On the H. C. ship Bengal.—Captain Douglas, lieutenat Fullarton, and R. Pollock, Esq. paymaster.

On the H. C. ship Lord Castlereagh.—Captain Bloomfield, and lieutenant Cadenski, and J. Ross.

FETES AT BOMBAY.

April 15.

The present week has been distinguished with an uncommon degree of gaiety in our little Settlement—On Friday last Lady Mackintosh, gave an elegant ball and supper to the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement—amongst the company we observed the Honorable the Governor, His Excellency Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. the Members of Council, Commander of the forces, &c. The area in front was lighted up in a style of much taste, and the compartments on each side of the Gateway were suspended from the branches of the shruberry in front of the house, and afforded altogether a very pleasing *coup d'oeul.* The sprighly dance commenced a little after ten o'clock and continued with unabated ardor till near midnight, when the company were presented with a display of fire works, after which they sat down to an elegant collation provided for the occasion, at which was an ample display of whatever the season affords—after supper the dance was resumed, and continued until an early hour, after which the company retired, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

On Tuesday evening his Excellency Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. gave a brilliant entertainment and dance, to a very numerous circle of the inhabitants of our little settlement, including all the beauty and fashion of the place. The Honorable the Governor, the Members of Government, and Commander of the forces, were present on the occasion: the dance, which was kept up with uncommon spirit, was succeeded by a supper, where the profusion of good things of the season, could only be equalled by the happy arrangement of the entertainment, with which every one present seemed to be highly gratified.

CALCUTTA MARINE APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Robert Scott, of the Marine Establishment of Bombay, to be Marine Paymaster and Naval Storekeeper at the Presidency of Fort William, from the 30th of April, 1807.

G. O. COLUMBO, *7th April*, 1708.

The Men of his Majesty's and Ceylon Regiment lately inspected by Brigadier General Baillie and deemed unfit for his Majesty's service, are to be immediately discharged, receiving their subsistence to the 30th instant.

The Deputy Quarter Master General will transmit a Route, for the March of these Men to Manaar; where they are to receive on Embarkation for the Coast, the gratuity hitherto granted of One Star Pagoda each.

Prices Current of the Madras Market,

(CORRECTED FROM THE 24th TO THE 28th APRIL, 1807.)

		St. Ps.
A.		
Aloes, Mocha,	*per candy,*	28
Allum, China,	*do.*	12
Almonds, Bufforah,	*do.*	30
Anchor, England,	*cwt.*	8
Accauracarum, Ben.	*md.*	14
Amber, white, Atcheen,	*lb.*	40
——— Northward,	*lb.*	40
——— Southward,	*lb.*	40
Ale, England, cafk, 60	*gals.*	30
Ditto, Ditto,	*per Dozen.*	3
Arrack, Col. legrs. 150	*gal.*	40
B.		
Benzoin or Benjamin, Malacca,	*cdy.*	70
Benzoin or Benjamin, Bencoln.	*do.*	40
Brimftone, Surat,	*do.*	20
Borax, China,	*do.*	30
Beazoar, weftward,	*feer.*	8
Bricks wall Mad 1ft fort	900	1
——— 2d fort	1000	1
—floor, do. 12 fq. in.	1000	20
——— 10 do.	1000	8
——— 8 do.	1000	4
——— 6 do.	1000	2
Buntin, England,	*per bolt,*	5
Bamboos, large, weft.	100	11
——— fmall, do.	100	4¼
Brandy, France,	*per gallon,*	¼
Bechodemar, fouth	*per cdy.*	7
Bags, Gunny, empty.	100	2¼
C.		
Cotton, Bombay,	*per candy*	28
———fouthward,	*do.*	32
Camphor, China,	*pecul.*	45
——— Batavia,	*do.*	48
——— Bufforah,	*lb.*	30

		St. Ps.
Cloves, Malacca,	*maund*	14
Cinnamon, Ceylon,	*candy*	30
——— China,	*do.*	90
Cardamums, Pegue,	*do.*	60
Corals Godines, Italy,	*feer*	53
Caporefte or Feles, fml.	*do.*	28
——— large,	*do.*	45
——— Filots, do.	*do.*	17
——— Grocefs, do.	*do.*	14
———Melaries, do.	*do.*	3
———Mezanias, do.	*do.*	1
———Corpofe, do.	*do.*	1⅓
Coffee, Batavia,	*per candy*	60
——— Mocha,	*do.*	75
Copper plates, Eng.	*do*	105
———fheets, do.	*do.*	125
Canvas, do.	*bolt.*	10
———Denmark,	*do.*	10
———Bengal,	*do.*	3¼
Cordage, 1 to 5 ins.	*cwt.*	11
Cloths, white, north, 36 punj.	*Corge,*	240
30 do.	*do.*	120
26 do.	*do.*	90
24 do.	*do.*	80
20 do.	*do.*	68
18 do.	*do.*	62
16 do.	*do.*	54
14 do.	*do.*	48
12 do.	*do.*	45
6 Cawls fouth	*do.*	20
7 do.	*do.*	24
8 do.	*do.*	27
9 do.	*do.*	31
10 do.	*do.*	35
12 do.	*do.*	40

		St. Ps.
Cloth, Blue, ſouth.	*corge*	36
——Soocurtum, do.	*do.*	80
Combays, blue, north	*do.*	40
——— red, do.	*do.*	120
——— blue, Mad.	*do.*	100
——— red, do.	*do.*	120
Cambricks, north,	*do.*	80
Claret, England,	*dozen.*	12
——— France,	*do.*	4
——— Denmark,	*do.*	5
Conſtantia red & white,	*do.*	6
Cyder, England,	*do.*	6
Champagne,	*do.*	18
Candles wax, Ben.	*maund.*	$8\frac{1}{2}$
——— Mad,	*do.*	6
Chunam Mad. 11	*parahs.*	1
Charcoal Eur. $2\frac{1}{2}$	*do.*	1
——— ſouth. 15	*bundles.*	1
Caſks, empty, Mad.	*each*	$1\frac{2}{3}$
D.		
Damaſks of ſorts, Eur.	*yard*	1
Dates, dry, Buſſorah,	*candy*	15
——— wet ditto,	*do.*	8
Diamonds flat weighing 6 in 1 manjady, 1ſt water or luſter	Hindoſt. *Manjady*	14
5 in 1 do. do.	*do.*	15
4 in 1 do. do.	*do.*	16
3 in 1 do do.	*do.*	20
2 in 1 do. do.	*do.*	24
1 in 1 do. do.	*do.*	80
Roſe, Europe, cut, 1 ſtone weighing 2 carats, 1ſt water or luſtre.	do. *carat*	18
2d do. do.	*do:*	14
1 do. wg. $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. 1ſt wr.	*do.*	16
2d do.	*do.*	13
1 ditto do. 1ſt do.	*do.*	14

		St. Ps.
2d do.	*do.*	10
2 do. do. 1 do. 1ſt do.	*do.*	12
2d do.	*do.*	10
3 do. do. 1 do. 1ſt do.	*do.*	11
2d do.	*do.*	$9\frac{1}{3}$
India cut, 1 ſtone wg. 2 manjads. 1ſt watr. or luſt.	do. *majady,*	19
2d do.	*do.*	16
1 do. wg. $1\frac{1}{2}$ 1ſt water	*do.*	17
2d do.	*do.*	15
1 do. do. 1 1ſt do	*do*	16
2d do	*do.*	14
2 do. do. 1 do. 1ſt do	*do.*	15
2d do.	*do.*	$12\frac{1}{2}$
3 do. do. 1 do. 1ſt do	*do.*	14
2d do.	*do.*	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Rough 1 ſtone wg. 2 manjds.	do *do.*	15
1 do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	*do.*	11
1 do. 1 do. do.	*do.*	10
1 do. $\frac{5}{8}$ do. do.	*do.*	$8\frac{3}{8}$
3 do. 1 do. do.	*do.*	$7\frac{3}{8}$
5 do. 1 do. do.	*do.*	$6\frac{3}{4}$
ſmall do.	*do.*	$5\frac{2}{3}$
Brilliants Europe double cut, 1ſt water or luſtre large ſize.	do from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 *carat.*	32
ditto ſmall ditto ditto,	*do.*	30
Star cut from 4 to 16 per carat,	do. *do.*	28
Dammar, Pegue,	*barrel*	6
Dimitty, ſouth.	*corge*	100
E.		
Emeralds, 1ſt water or luſt.	Hindoſt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *rathy,*	15
2d ditto	*do.*	12
3d ditto	*do.*	8

		St. Ps.
4th dito	*do.*	$5\frac{1}{4}$
5th dito	*do.*	3
Earth, red, weſt.	*candy*	3
——yellow, Surat,	*do.*	19
F.		
Frankincenſe, Ben.	*candy*	15
Fenegarick, do.	*do.*	5
Fontagniac wine, Fran.	*doz.*	5
G.		
Gold, eaſt,	*per ounce,*	$11\frac{3}{16}$
Gall, Perſia,	*per candy*	50
Gulgul, Surat,	*do.*	15
Gallingall, Bombay,	*do.*	18
Gum, white, Arabia,	*do.*	20
—— black, ditto,	*do.*	10
Ginger, dry, Ben.	*do.*	11
——northward,	*do.*	20
Ghee, weſt. and north.	*do.*	30
Gram, Bhoot, Ben.	*garce*	70
——- Northward	*do.*	75
——- Condoolo, Ben.	*do.*	60
——- Northward,	*do.*	65
——- Minamolo, Ben.	*do.*	80
——- Peſaloo,	*do.*	90
——- Dholl, Bengal,	*do.*	60
——- Weſtward,	*do.*	70
Gin, Hol. caſe of 15	*flaſks*	10
Gingham, red, ſouth.	*corge*	15
———— Madras,	*do.*	30
———— blue, ſouth.	*do.*	20
H.		
Hing, Buſſorah.	*per maund*	20
—— Weſtward,	*do.*	20
Hingrow, Buſſ.	*per candy*	20
Hertell Pegue & China	*do.*	18
Handkerchiefs Eng. patterns	*corge*	140
—— Dutch do.	*do.*	140
—— Spaniſh do.	*do.*	70
—— American do.	*do*	100
—— French do.	*do.*	120

		St. Ps.
Hock, Germany,	*dozen*	15
Honey, weſtward,	*candy*	10
I.		
Indigo, ſouthward,	*candy*	15
Indigo, weſtward,	*maund*	12
——— Europe,	*do.*	30
Ink powder, Eur.	*dozen*	3
Izaries, northward,	*corge*	100
Iron, bar, England,	*candy*	20
—— bolt, do.	*do*	18
—— flat, do.	*do.*	19
—— hoop, do.	*do.*	27
—— rod. do,	*do.*	18
J.		
Jaggary, weſtward,	*candy*	$8\frac{1}{2}$
K.		
Kutch,	*candy*	30
Kuſs-kuſh, Bengal,	*do.*	8
Kegs, empty,	*each*	1
L.		
Lead ſheet, Eng.	*candy*	38
Lace gold do. *roll. wg.*	*oz.*	6
—— ſilver do.	*do.*	4
Leaves gold, do.	*roll*	1
Lack, Pegue,	*per candy*	30
—— ſtick,	*do.*	25
Leaguers, empty	*each*	2
M.		
Muſk, China,	*ſeer*	22
Mace, Moluccas,	*maund*	100
Madeira wine,	*pipe*	250
————	*dozen*	5
Muſlin, northward,	*piece*	30
——— Bengal, plain,	*do.*	12
——— ditto, flowered,	*do.*	20
——— gold ditto,	*do.*	33
——— ſilver ditto,	*do.*	25
Millſtone, weſtward,	*each*	3
N.		
Nutmegs Moluccas,	*maund*	34
Natchany, northw,	*garce*	66

		St. Ps.
O.		
Opium, weſt. cheſt 15	*ſeers*	22
Oil, cloves, Amboyna.	*oz*	1
— nutmeg, ditto,	*do,*	1
Oil, cinnamon, Ceylon,	*do.*	$1\frac{3}{4}$
— linſeed, England	*gal.*	1
— turpentine ditto,	*bottle*	1
— wood, Pegue,	*candy*	20
— cocoa 1ſt ſort Mad. 8*m.*		1
— 2d ſort, 9	*mes.*	1
— gingely, 1ſt do. $7\frac{1}{2}$	*do.*	1
— 2d do. 8	*do.*	1
— lamp, 1ſt do. 9	*do.*	1
— 2d do. 10	*do.*	1
P.		
Paint red, Eu. keg 18	*lb.*	$1\frac{1}{4}$
—— white, do. do. 28	*do.*	4
—— blue, do do. 10	*do.*	4
—— blue, Perſia,	*candy*	18
—— green, Eu. keg 10	*lb.*	5
—— yellow do. do. 18	*do.*	3
—— black, do. do. 10	*do.*	3
Pepper, Penang,	*candy*	30
—— Malay coaſt,	*do.*	28
—— Malabar do.	*do.*	26
—— Long, Bengal,	*do.*	42
Pepper root, Bengal,	*candy*	35
Perry, England	*dozen*	0
Port wine, Oporto,	*do.*	6
Paper imperial, Eng.	*ream*	15
—— royal, do.	*do.*	8
—— medium, do.	*do.*	7
—— demy, do.	*do.*	6
—— foolſcap, do.	*do.*	$5\frac{1}{2}$
—— quarto poſt plain,	*do.*	$3\frac{5}{8}$
—— ditto gilt ditto,	*do.*	4
—— octavo ditto,	*do.*	2
—— cartridge ditto,	*do,*	8
—— blotting ditto,	*do.*	4
—— China,	*do.*	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Pearls First Claſs.		

		St. Ps.
1ſt ſort auny Ceylon	*chow*	8
2d do. Kayarell do.	*do.*	4
3d do. Samadyem, do.	*do.*	2
Second Claſs.		
1ſt ſort, auny vadivo,	*chow*	8
2d do. comman do do.	*do.*	$3\frac{1}{3}$
Third Claſs.		
1ſt ſort corovel do.	*calinge*	6
2d do. do.	*do.*	4
3d do. do.	*do.*	2
Soor 1ſt ſort, do.	*ſeer*	18
——2d do. do.	*do.*	16
——3d do. do.	*do.*	14
Peaſe, Bengal,	*garce*	70
Paddy Northward,	*do.*	50
Pitch, Edgland,	*barrel*	7
Palampores 5 by 3 cubits, Madras	*corge*	40
6 by $4\frac{3}{4}$ cubits ditto,	*do.*	40
7——5 do. do.	*do.*	100
8——6 do. do.	*do.*	200
9——7 do. do.	*do.*	320
Peſkana. do. do.	*do.*	40
Palmairas, ſouthw.	100,	20
Pipe empty, Madras,	*each*	2
Q.		
Quick ſilver, China,	*pickl.*	70
Quills, England,	per 100	1
R.		
Rice, table Bengal,	*garce*	110
—— Monghee, do.	*do.*	97
—— Bengal,	*do.*	90
—— cargo do.	*do.*	80
—— northward, do.	*do.*	80
Rubies 8 to 10 per weight of a gold or Tanjore fan. Ceylon.	*per corge*	1
6 do. do.	*do.*	1
5 do. do.	*do.*	4

		St. Ps.
4 do. do.	*do.*	6
3 do. do.	*do.*	10
2 do. do.	*do.*	40
1 do. do.	*do.*	100
Rhubarb, China,	*pecul*	30
Redlead, England,	*candy*	85
Rattan, Malacca	100 *bund.*	14
Raiſins, Europe,	*per maund*	2
Rum, Jamaica,	*dozen*	5
—— Bengal,	*gallon*	1⅔
Root, China,	*per candy*	42
—— Columbo,	*ditto*	45
—— Bengal,	*ditto*	30
—— Licorice, Buſſorah,	*do.*	7
—— Chay, northward	*do.*	60
—— ſouthward	*do.*	20
Reapers, ſouthward,	100	4
S.		
Sugar-candy, China,	*candy*	55
———— Batavia,	*do.*	45
—— ſoft, China,	*ditto*	24
——— Bengal,	*ditto*	22
——— Batavia,	*ditto*	18
—— ſoft, weſtward,	*do.*	12
Silks, Macta, Ben.	*maund*	8
—— Munga, do.	*ditto*	16
—— Cuſtory, do.	*ditto*	35
—— Raw. do.	*ditto*	27
Silver, Mexico,	*ounce*	⅞
Steel, England,	*candy*	22
—— Denmark,	*ditto*	16
Sherry, England,	*dozen*	6
Senna Surat,	*candy*	40
Semvolker M. Coaſt	*md.*	10
Saffron,	*per pound*	13
Snuff, northward,	*dozen*	10
Seeds, cummin, Ben.	*candy*	25
—— black do.	*ditto*	8
—— coriander, nor.	*ditto*	8
—— iſſubgool, Surat,	*ditto*	12
—— gingely, Ben.	*garce*	130

		St. Ps.
—— —— weſt.	*ditto*	120
—— lamp oil, north.	*ditto*	82
Salt, Madras,	*ditto*	20
—— northward,	*ditto*	20
Shark Fins, ſouth.	*candy*	70
Salt-petre, Bengal	*ditto*	15
——— northward	*ditto*	12
Sealingwax, Eur.	12 *ſticks*	⅜
Superſannah, north.	*corge*	100
Shawls, white,	*pair*	150
——— red,	*ditto*	80
——— green,	*ditto*	60
——— yellow,	*ditto*	60
——— black,	*ditto*	100
——— aſh,	*ditto*	80
——— handkerchief,	*do.*	50
T.		
Tutenague, China,	*candy*	41
Tin plates, England,	*box*	12
Tingal, Bengal,	*per candy*	23
Turmerick cut. Ben.	*do.*	8
Timber, arties, Pegue,	*piece*	10
——— duggies, do	2 *ſq. ft.*	1
——— ſhimbeams, do	*ea.*	12
Double ſheathing boards, do.	100 *each*	45
——— ſingle do. do	*do*	30
Teas, Hyſon, China,	*cheſt*	50
—— Bohie, do.	*ditto*	50
Tar, England,	*barrel*	8
Teneriffe wine	*tenerif pipe*	50
Tortoiſe ſhell,	*per viſs*	8
Teeth, Elephant, 1ſt ſort, Pegue,	*candy,*	250
2d do. do.	*do.*	220
3d do. do.	*do.*	190
Twine, England,	*maund*	8
Tyles 1ſt ſort, Mad.	900	1
—— 2d do. do.	1000	1
V.		
Vetry England,	*per bolt*	16

Vermillion, China,	*maund*	20	3d do. do.	*ditto*	28
Vitriol,	*per candy*	70	—— red, 1ſt ſort	*ditto*	5
Verdigreaſe, Buſſo.	*maund*	16	—— 2d do.	*ditto*	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Velvets of ſorts Eng.	*yard*	4	Woolens of ſorts,	*yard*	$4\frac{5}{8}$
W.			Wax, Pegue,	*per maund*	5
Wood ſandal 1ſt ſort, weſt.	*per candy*	40	—— Weſtward,	*ditto*	5
			Wafers, England,	*box*	$\frac{1}{2}$
2d do. do.	*ditto*	38	Wheat, Bengal,	*garce*	90

BAZAR EXCHANGE.

Madras, April 24, 1807.

	Star Pags				Rups.	fs.
Spaniſh Dollars,	$162\frac{1}{2}$ to	100	Patna Gold Mohs.	*ea.*	11	11
Pondicherry Rup.	357	100	Delhi ditto	*ea.*	17	2
Surat do.	367	100	Sicca ditto	*ea.*	$15\frac{3}{4}$	
Sicca do.	327	100	Engliſh Guineas,	*ea.*	9	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Delhi do.	333	100	Goa ditto	*ea.*	17	3
Arcot do.	355	100	Madras Pags. 100		to $428\frac{3}{4}$	
Company's do.	350	100				
Port Novo Pags.	$118\frac{1}{4}$	100				
Scott, do.	119	100				

RATE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

MADRAS, APRIL 29, 1807.

8 per Cent Bonds, - -
New Loan Notes, - -
Promiſſory Note & New Loan Notes Interest payable half yearly,
} 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 per cent. diſcount,

10 per Cent Notes of 1805, at par,
Ditto ditto 1806,
10 per Cent Decennial,
} 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium,

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10, 1807.

	BUY.		SELL.		
6 per cent, - - - - - -	5	0	5	8	discount,
8 ditto, old, - - - -	0	4	0	8	ditto,
8 ditto, loans, of 1800,	0	4	0	8	ditto,
Ditto ditto of 1801-2-3 & 4,	0	4	*par*	0	premium,
10 per cent Decennial, - -	2	8	2	0	ditto,
Ditto for two years, - -	0	8	0	4	ditto,

Penſioners

OF THE

BENGAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

MAJOR

Henry Mercer,

CAPTAINS

Richard French,
J. F. Carr,
S. Neſbit,

LIEUTENANTS

John Llewellyn,
George B. Dunkin,
Dennis Kyan,

ENSIGN

Joſeph Emin,

DEPUTY COMMISSARIES

George Shaw,
H. G. Howe,

CONDUCTOR

Charles Dozey,

RIDING MASTERS

William Hyde,
Hugh Reid,
William Parke,

SURGEONS

Charles Fyffe,
Henry Thackeray,

Medical Eſtabliſhment

OF BENGAL.

John Fleming, Eſq first member,
Francis Balfour, Eſq. ſecond ditto, furlough,
Walter Roſs Munro, Eſq. third ditto,
Robert Leny, Eſq. ſecretary,
R. C. Birch, Eſq. purveyor general,
James Campbell, Eſq. Apothecary,
Charles Corniſh, Eſq. deputy ditto.

SURGEONS.

John Fleming, M. D. 1ſt member of the medical board,
Francis Balfour, M. D. 2d ditto ditto ditto furlough,
Robert Wilſon, preſidency,
Walter Roſs Munro, 3d member of the medical board,
Thomas Phillips, (1ſt) furlough,
John Grey Henderſon, head ſurgeon, Chunar,
Archibald Murray, Europe,
Stanton Penny, head ſurgeon, Berhampore,
Alexander Campbell, M. D. furlough,
Peter Cochrane, head ſurgeon, Cawnpore,

Adam Freer, head surgeon, Dinapore,
Adam Burt, do. do. presidency,
Thomas Bainbridge, 3d native regiment,
Walter Ogilvy, presidency,
Chidley Coote, presidency,
Thomas Phillips, junior, 3d battalion artillery,
John B. Gilchrist, 5th native regiment, furlough,
William Hunter, M. D presidency and marine surgeon,
John Shaw, 7th native regiment,
John Gilman, civil station Barrelly,
John Williams, 1st battalion artillery,
Walter Williams, 1st native regt. and sur. to the Nabob Vizier,
Thomas Luke Stokes, furlough,
James Meik, 16th ditto ditto,
George Rankin, European regiment,
John Smith, 13th native regiment, furlough.
James Smith, 24th do. do.
Thos Casement, 21st do. do.
Edward Turner, 12th do. do.
George Tushack, 6th do. cavalry, furlough,
James Nasmyth, 18th native regiment, furlough,
George Davidson, assay master, Presidency,
James Campbell, M. D. apothecary, Presidency,
Alexander Russel, surg. to the Insane hospital, Presidency,
William Cook, 8th regiment cavalry, furlough,
Alexander Gray, 20th regiment native infantry, furlough,
Peter Ewart, 15th regiment native infantry, ditto,
Robert Wilson, jun. Lucknow residency,
Alexander Gibb, Allahabad,
James Howison, 22d regiment native infantry, furlough,
John Henderson, 2d do. do. do.
Charles Kegan, 5th native cavalry,
John Hamilton, 4th ditto infantry,
Charles Desborough 11th do. furlough,
Alexander Ogilvie, civil station Dacca,
Thomas Yeld, do. do. Benares,
James Robertson, civil station, Moorshedabad,
John Orr, garrison surgeon, Fort William,
James McNabb, civil station, Patna,
Roger Keys, M. D. 2d battalion artillery,
Edward Inglis, 7th regiment cavalry,
William Harper, 3d do, do. furlough,

James Hare, M. D. 8th do. do. infantry do.
Groeme Mercer, 25th regiment N I. reſt. Dowlut Row Scindia,
John Dyer, garriſon ſurgeon, Agra,
Daniel Johnſon, 27th regiment native infantry,
James Denny, 2d regiment cavalry,
Alexander Haig, doing duty with the 20th native infantry,
Adam Mitchell, 26th regiment native infantry,
John Vaumorel, 14th regiment native infantry, furlough,
Charles Campbell, Fort Marlbrough,
Thomas Ledlie, 10th regiment native infantry,
John Patch, 23d regiment native infantry,
Anthony Dickſon, 17th regiment,
William O'Neil, 19th native regiment,
George Reddie, 18th native cavalry,

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Robert Lowe, civil ſtation, Moradabad,
Robert Samuel Richardſon, 2d battalion 2d regiment N. I.
Michael Cheeſe, garriſon Fort William,
John Law, 2d battalion 1ſt regiment native infantry,
James Fraſer, furlough,
David Neſhitt, ditto,
John Townſend, ditto, 1ſt battalion 4th native infantry,
Robert Robertſon, 1ſt battalion 8th regiment native infantry,
Francis Buchanan, M. D furlough,
John Shoolbred, preſidency, native hoſpital and general hoſpital,
Kenneth Macauley, reſidency, Dowlut Row Scindia,
Charles Robinſon, Gyah,
Samuel Durham, 1ſt battalion 22d native infantry,
Alexander Fraſer, Goruckpore,
James Macdowall, 1ſt regiment cavalry,
Charles Hunter, Burdwan,
Charles Corniſh, deputy and apothecary, ſurg. to the 24 Purg.
John Balfour, civil ſtation, Hoogly,
William Ruſſell, M. D. ſup. general vaccine innoculation,
Hugh Lauder, Sircar Sarun,
Iohn Browne, Monghyr,
Thomas White, furlough,
James Johnſtone, 2d battalion 5th regt. N. I.
Walter H. Robertſon, furlough,
Robert Staunton, 2d battalion 13th regt. N. I.
Richard Davies, 1ſt battalion 5th native infantry,

Edward Cooke, Tipperah,
John Martin, Luckipore,
George Julius, Shahabad,
John Sealy, 1ſt battalion 1ſt regt. N. I.
William L. Grant, preſid. gen. hoſpital, gov. gen. body guard, & ſurgeon to the Calcutta native militia,
George Neville Wyatt, Tirhoot,
John Ovington, 1ſt bat. 24th regt. native infantry,
Robert Leny, ſec. to the med. board & ſur. to the com. in chief,
Joſeph Hume, civil ſtation Bundlecund,
Joſiah Ridges, 2d battalion 21ſt regiment native infantry.
James Williamſon, Juanpore.
William Roſe, furlough,
Samuel George Evans, civil ſtation, Cawnpore,
Charles James Neſbitt, 1ſt bat. 16th regt. native infantry.
William Woolley, furlough,
Robert Limond, Cawnpore, general Hoſpital,
Samuel Grant, 2d battalion 27th regiment native infantry.
William Tutin, civil ſtation Dacca,
John Lumſdane, Bencoolen,
James Herriot, Prince of Wales' Iſland,
Henry Gibſon, 2d battalion 8th regiment native infantry.
John Carnegie, Buxar,
Charles Wake, furlough,
James Holland, 5th regiment cavalry,
George Proctor, 2d battalion 18th regiment native infantry.
Joſeph Langſtaff, 2d battalion 23d regiment native infantry,
Charles Aſſay, 2d battalion 12th regiment native infantry.
George Campbell, civil ſtation, Agra,
Robert Briggs, Bencoolen,
William Manſell, civil ſtation, Etawah,
James Gibbs, honorable company's ſtud at Pooſa,
David Todd, Soorool,
Henry Moſcrop, 2d battalion 4th regiment native infantry,
John Swiney, 2d battalion 15th regiment native infantry,
Wm. Pitt Muſton, 2d battalion 15th regiment native infantry,
George Thomas, furlough,
Peter Breton, Ramghur battalion,
Richard Williams, 1ſt battalion 14th regiment native infantry.
George Phillott, Barrypore,
Grayſon Hall, 2d battalion 24th regiment native infantry,
John Fullarton, M. D. orphan ſchool,

Henry Young, general hoſpital, Chunar,
James Hare, jun. M. D. preſidency and aſſiſtant marine ſurgeon,
Bernard Reilly, civil ſtation, Furrackabad,
John Gregg, 2d battalion 15th regiment native infantry,
George Ballard, 3d regiment cavalry,
George Skipton, civil ſtation, Cuttack,
John Sawers, 2d battalion 17th regiment native infantry,
Thomas Smith, 1ſt battalion 15th regiment native infantry,
John McWhirter, 1ſt battalion 21ſt regiment native infantry,
John Crawfurd, 4th regiment cavalry,
Samuel Cotton,
John Major Wilſon, 1ſt battalion 3d regiment native infantry,
Richard Phillot, furlough,
John Patterſon, 2d battalion 26th regiment native infantry,
Alexander Harley, 2d battalion 10th regiment native infantry,
Colin Campbell, civil ſtation, Momenſing,
Alexander F. Taylor, 2d battalion 22d regiment native infantry,
William Thomas, horſe artillery,
Elijah Impey, 6th regiment native cavalry,
Walter Aſkill Venour, Purnea,
George Patullo,
Archibald Armſtrong, 1ſt battalion 6th regiment native infantry,
George Gunning Campbell, 1ſt battalion 11th regt. native infant.
Samuel Ludlow, Benares, and gen. hoſ. Chunar,
John Bunce, 2d battalion 9th regt. native infantry.
Thomas Tweedie, civil ſtation, Sylhet,
George Playfair, 2d battalion 14th native infantry,
Thomas Rutherford, 1ſt bat. 23d do.
William Ainſlie, 2d do. 6th do.
James Roberts, gen. hoſ. Cawnpore,
Jeremiah Reardon, 1ſt bat. 18th native infantry,
Chriſtopher Childs, 1ſt do 13th do.
Andrew Forbes Ramſay, 1ſt bat. 9th native infantry,
James Hector McKenzie, 1ſt do. 12th ditto,
John Marſhall. gen. hoſ. Berhampore,
William Pearſon, 1ſt bat. 2d native infantry, furlough,
William Chalmers, doing duty, Bencoolen,
Henry Hough, Allahabad,
William Panton, 1ſt bat. artillery, field,
James Anderſon, 1ſt battalion 20th native infantry,
Thomas Leake, Jungle Mehauls.
William Leſlie, civil ſtation, Hidgelee and Tumlook,

John Howell, 1ſt battalion 7th native infantry,
William Findon, General Hoſpital, Chunar,
James Atkinſon, *Acting* in Backergunge,
Oſwald Hunter, M. D. Baraſut.
Archibald Anderſon, Berhampore,
William Noyes, Midnapore and Keerpoy,
George Bayldon, Cawnpore, general hoſpital,
David Renton, 2d battalion 19th regiment,
Thomas Crichton, 2d ditto 3d ditto, Berhampore,
John Stephens, general hoſpital, Preſidency,
James Mellis, 2d battalion 7th native regiment,
Angus Hall, Berhampore,
Alexander Halliday, Dinagepore,
James Barclay, general hoſpital, Preſidency,
W. Adamſon, General Hoſpital, Preſidency,
Richard Rowland Yeomans, General Hoſpital, Preſidency,
George Ogle Jacob, General Hoſpital, Preſidency,
W. C. Scott, General Hoſpital, Preſidency,
W. Adams, General Hoſpital, Preſidency,
W. Farquhar, General Hoſpital, Preſidency,

SURGEONS WHO HAVE GIVEN UP PROMOTION.

SURGEON.

John Reid, Delhi,

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

John Glaſs, Bauglepore,
Crichton Fraſer, Europe,
Robert Anderſon, Jeſſore,
John McRae, Chittagong,
Gilbert McLeod, Europe,
Charles Todd, Rungpore,
Thomas Morgan, Nattore,
Henry Barnett, Bauleah,
D. Turnbull, Mirzapore,

Gentlemen holding Staff Appointments in the Army under the Bengal Government, arranged alphabetically.

Alldin, captain J. J. deputy judge advocate general at Dinapore and Chunar,
Arnold, lieutenant E. S. deputy paymaſter, Muttra,

Arrow, lieutenant James, aid-de-camp to major general Palmer,
Alymer, lieutenant honorable J. T. adjutant invalids, Chunar,
Anderſon, lieutenant Henry, pioneer corps,

Baillie, Kt. major general Sir Ewen, commanding at Muttra,
Burnett, captain J. interpreter to courts martial at Fort William and Berhampore,
Broughton, captain lieutenant T. D. commanding eſcort, court of Scindia,
Becher, captain G. aid de-camp and attached to the body guard of the honorable the Governor General, and deputy agent for camels and gram,
Bryant, lieutenant Jeremiah, acting adjutant and barrack maſter at Allahabad,
Brodbent, lieutenant T. W. aid-de-camp to general Dowdeſwell.
Ballie, captain John, Perſian and Arabic profeſſor, college of Fort William,
Bradſhaw, captain Paris, aſſiſtant reſident, Lucknow,
Broughton, lieutenant E. R. adjutant Ramghur Battalion,
Bowring, lieutenant John, pioneer corps,
Brooks, lieutenant Joſeph, garriſon ſtorekeeper, Fort William,
Boſcawen, lieutenant Hugh A. adjutant provincial battalion, Cawnpore,
Browne, lieutenant colonel G. S. commanding Agra,
Batemam, colonel T. S. commanding Gazeepore,
Brown, reverend D. chaplain, Fort William,
Benſon, major G. fort adjutant, Mongheer,
Black, lieutenant colonel B. agent for the ſupply of horſes.
Buchannan, A. B. reverend Claudius, chaplain, Fort William,

Clarke, major general Edward, commanding at Dinapore,
Calcraft, lieutenant colonel H. F. judge advocate general, and town and fort adjutants, Fort William,
Colebroke, lieut. col. R. H. ſurveyor general.
Camac, captain Burges, aid de-camp to the hon. Gov. General,
Crowe, lieut. Philip, barrack-maſter, Dinapore,
Carnegie, colonel Nicholas, commandant of the artillery,
Cumberledge, capt. N. brigade major, Dinapore,
Campbell, capt. Archibald, aid de-camp to the Gov. General.
Cox, lieutenant W. B. adjutant, Bencoolen,
Colt, lieut. William, adjutant, provincial battalion, Burdwan,
Cheape, captain Henry, major of brigade, Cawnpore,

Collins, colonel John, refident at Lucknow,
Corrie, reverend D. chaplain, Chunar,
Crawford, lieut. col. commanding Futtyghur,
Cruttenden, captain G. commanding provincial battalion, Dacca,
Canning, lieutenant John, aid-de-camp to the Governor General,

Dowdefwell, major general W. provincial Commander in Chief,
Don, lieut. col. Patrick, deputy quarter-mafter general,
Drummond, capt. J. P. town major, Prince of Wales Ifland,
Downie, captain George, commanding native malitia,
Dickens, captain, aid-de-camp to major general Dowdefwell,

Fielding, lieutenant W. G. A. adjutant of the body guard of the Governor General,
Forreft, lieut. Williams, fort adjutant and quarter-mafter, Agra,
Frafer, major William, fuperintendent ftud, at Poofa,
Franklin, capt. William, deputy paymafter at Chunar,
Fagan, capt. George H. heaft affiftant, military board.
Fortune, lieut. Alexander, comdg. refidents' efcort, Lucknow,
Fleming, major George, engineer, Berhampore,
Frith, lieut. col. R. commanding Hindooftanee Cavalry,

Green, captain W. S. military auditor general.
Grenier, interpreter to courts martial in the field,
Gall, captain H. G. aid-de-camp and commanding the body guard of the Governor General,
Garftin, major John, in charge of the engineer's department,
Grace, lieutenant colonel Henry, commanding Allahabad,
Greene, lieutenant colonel Thomas, agent for gun-carriages and powder barrels,
Greene, captain W. H. commanding artillery, P. W. Ifland,
Greene, captain Anthony, fecretary, military board,
Gerard, captain John, deputy military auditor general,
Grant, captain Peter, deputy pay-mafter, Berhampore and Dinapore,
Garner, captain Thomas, invalid tannah eftablifhment,
Grant, lieutenant P. S, brigade major, Muttra,

Hook, captain Lionel, military fecretary and aid de camp to the honorable the Governor General,
Horfeford, colonel John, commanding field artillery,
Hill, captain Thomas, acting fecretary military department,

Hemmings, major William, commanding residents' escort, Hyderabad,
Harriott, captain lieutenant J. S. brigade major, Berhampore,
Hunter, lieut. George, superintending invalid establishment,
Hodgson, major James, fort adjutant, Monghyer,
———— lieut. J. A assistant superintendent, stud, Poosa,
———— captain Richard, comdg. provincial battalion, Purneah,
Hamilton, captain W. commanding resident's escort, Naugpore,
Hawkins, lieutenant colonel, commanding Bundlecund,
Jeffries, reverend Richard, caplain, Fort William,

Kering, captain D. V. commanding invalids, Patna,
Keating, captain lieutenant Michael, brigade major, Dehli,

Littlejohn, captain Peter, commanding Hillrangers,
Ludlow, captain John, commanding Benares prov. battalion,
Latter, captain Barre R. W. brigade major, Bundlecund,
Litton, major B. commanding Chittagong,
Limrick, A. M reverend P. chaplain, Fort William.
Lumsden, captain D. regulating officer of the invalid tannah at Boglepore,

Macdonald, major general J. commanding Chunar,
Mouat, captain lieutenant James, professor of the Hindostanee language of the college of Fort William,
MacDougal, lieut. Wm. assist. prof. of the Hindostanee language,
Macalister, captain N. commander in chief P. W. Island,
Mainwairing, lieutenant E. H, aid-de camp to major general Clarke,
Morgan, major Thomas, commanding Dacca prov. battalion,
Maxwell, captain James, fort adjutant Buxar,
Mitchell, major J. C. comm. provincial batt. Moorshedabad,
Maxon, lieutenant William, Naugpore escort,
Morris, colonel James, commanding Fort William,
Martin, reverend Henry, chaplain, Dinapore,
Mouat, captain C, engineer, Chunar,
Marley, colonel B. commanding Cuttack,

Oliver, lieutenant Archibald, adjutant cadet company,
Ochterlony, lieutenant colonel David, commanding Allahabad,
Ommaney, lieutenant Cornthwayte, aid-de-camp to the Governor General,

Palmer, major general W. commanding at Berhampore,
Paton, major J. deputy adjutant general,
Parlby, capt. James, ſuperintending the Pooſtabundy of the Ganges,
Pennington, captain J. commanding Horſe Artillery,
Price, major James, invalid tannah eſtabliſhment,
Prior, captain W. S. fort adjutant and quarter maſter, Chunar,
Palmer, captain William G deputy paymaſter, Futtyghur,
Parſon, reverend J. chaplain, Berhampore,

Roughſedge, captain Edward, commanding Ramghur battalion,
Rankin, captain William, ſuperintending military roads,
Robertſon, lieut. James, adjutant and quarter maſter, Gazeepore,
Rattray, lieut. William, adjutant Moorſhedabad prov. battalion,
Raban, major William, commanding cadet company,
Roſe, major Hugh, deputy paymaſter, Cawnpore,
Roſe, captain John, brigade major, Fort William,
Richardſon, lieut. colonel D. T. in charge of Myſore princes,
Ramſay, lieutenant John, adjutant Calcutta native Militia,

Shairp, lieutenant N. eſcort of the commander in chief,
Sturrop, captain William, Perſian interpreter to the commander in chief
Spottiſwood, captain Robert, invalid tannah, Behar,
Stoneham, lieutenant Abraham, adjutant Goruckpore provincial battalion,
Stephenſon, captain R. commanding reſident's eſcort, Dehli,
Schnell, lieut. C. Stewart, aid de camp to major-gen. Macdonald,
Steel, lieutenant S. engineer, Cuttack,
Shepperd, lieutenant, aid-de-camp to major general Baillie,
Stacey, reverend Henry Peter, chaplain, Futty Ghur,
Smith, enſign C. aſſiſtant engineer, Berhampore,
Swinton, lieutenant John, commanding Pioneer corps.
Stewart, major John, commanding Patna provincial battalion,
Sturrock, captain William, aſſiſtant adjutant general's office,
Sackville, lieutenant Frederick, acting ſurveyor in Bundlecund,
Shuldham, major Thomas, comm. provincial batt. Burdwan,

Toone, lieutenant colonel William, commanding at Buxar,
Taylor captain J. agent of gun powder, Allahabad,

Worſley, lieutenant colonel G. adjutant general,
Weguelin, captain T. N. deputy judge advocate gen, in the field,

Watson, colonel Samuel, commanding Dacca,
Wilkinson, lieutenant H. W. adjutant provincial corps, Dacca,
Ward, lieutenant John do, do, ——— ———Chittagong,
Wilton, lieutenant colonel George, invalid tannah establishment, Boglepore,
White, captain Martin, comm, provincial corps, Chittagong,
Warden, lieutenant George, adjutant provincial battalion, Benares,
Wood, captain J. engineer, Allahabad,
Ward, reverend James, chaplain, Cawnpore,

PRINTING OFFICES IN INDIA,

MADRAS.

	Days of Publication.	
Madras Courier,	Wednesday,	Black Town,
Government Gazette,	Thursday,	Egmore,
Madras Gazette,	Saturday,	Fort,
Monthly Journal,	———	Black Town,

CALCUTTA,

India Gazette,	Monday,	Behind Writers' Buildings.
Bengal Hurkaru,	Tuesday,	Loll Bazar,
Asiatic Mirror,	Wednesday,	Bankshall Street,
Calcutta Gazette.	Thursday,	Cossitollah,
Morning Post,	Friday,	Loll Bazar,
Orphan,	Friday,	Kidderpore,
Telegraph,	Saturday,	Cossitollah,
Star,	Saturday,	Grant's Lane,
Hindoostanee Press,	———	Loll Bazar,
Monthly Directory,	———	Emaumbaug Lane,

BOMBAY

Bombay Courier,	Wednesday,
Bombay Gazette,	Saturday,

ISLAND OF CEYLON,

Government Gazette.	Wednesday,	Columbo,

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Government Gazette,	Saturday,	George Town,

ADMINISTRATIONS, &c. TO ESTATES,

Granted by the Supreme Court of Fort William in Bengal, in the year 1806.

Eſtates.	*Execut. Adminiſ, and their Agents,*
Airth, Robert, captain,	Hannah C. Airth, *executrix.*
Allardice, Alexander,	John Bentley, *executor.*
Alliſon, Edward, captain,	Wm. Jackſon, Eſq. *adminiſtrator.*
Arreau, J. W.	R. E. La Teemblais. R. Cracroft, *attor.*
Auguſtian, Mrs. Rita,	Samuel Roſtan, *executor.*
Barrowes, Edward, ſerjeant major,	William Jackſon,
Beachcroft, Samuel,	Rich. Rocke, & J. H. Danby, *exeuts.* Scott, Wilſon & Co. *agts. to the excuts.*
Black, Robert, lieutenant,	William Jackſon.
Bowie, Allan,	Ditto.
Bowyer, James, lieutenant,	Ditto.
Brooke, R. D.	Ditto.
Brown, James, lieutenant,	Ditto.
Butler, Charles, captain,	Ditto.
Cairncroſs, James,	William Jackſon, *adminiſtrator.*
Carnegie, George, captain,	Colonel D. Ochterlony.
Carnegy, Alexander,	Colonel N. Carnegie.
Clint, George,	William Jackſon.
Corniſh, R. S. lieutenant,	Ditto.
Craig, George,	Ditto.
Connor, Henry,	G. Bryant, R. Warden, *attorney,*
Corry, John, lieutenant,	Captains Delamain, and E. P. Wilſon.—T. Raban, *attorney.*
Cumming, John, captain,	J. Mackenzie, Tulloh & Co. *agents.*
Dalrymple, James, captain,	William Jackſon,
Darwell, Fred. aſſiſt. ſurgeon,	Ditto.
Dawes, Walter, mariner,	J. Gilmore, and Wilſon, *Executors,*
Dunmore, Joſeph, ſerjeant,	William Jackſon,
Dunkley Robert, lieut. colonel,	E. Mackintoſh,
Eaſtgate, Hoſea,	W. Hollings, *Executor,*
Elly, John, boatſwain,	William Jackſon,
Even, Joſeph, merchant,	John Grillard, *Executor,*
Faithful, Edward, captain art.	William Jackſon,
Falconer, W. Charles, mariner,	James Falconer,
Finn, John, aſſiſt. ſurgeon,	William Jackſon,
Fleury, Jacques, tailor,	N. Guillo and J. Rondo, *Executors,*
Fraſer, Henry, major general,	Captain Oſborne Fraſer,
Fraſer, Andrew, lieutenant colonel,	David Colvin, *Executor,*
Fraſer, John, cornet,	William Jackſon,
Fulford, J. R. deputy com.	J. Palmer, Trial, Palmer & Co. *Agents,*

Estates.	*Executors, Administrators & their Agents.*
Gale, Chris. captain artillery, . .	W. Jackson,
Gatley, Charles, lieut. -	Ditto'
Gattaker, Edward, cornet.	R. Rocke, *Exr.* Colvins, Bazett and Co. *Agt.*
Gordon, Charles, lieutenant, .	William Jackson,
Gowing, R. lieutenant, . .	Ditto,
Graham, Wm. lieutenant, . .	Ditto.
Grant, A.	Ditto.
Grueber, Richard, colonel, . .	Maj. J. Stewart. Trial, Palmer & Co. *agt.*
Guegan, Jean Louis, . . .	William Jackson.
Hamilton, Alexander, lieutenant, .	W. Jackson.
Hannay, John, lieutenant, . .	W. R. Hannay.
Harvey, Henry, Mariner, . .	William Jackson.
Hickland, J. captain, . . .	Capt. R. Willoughby, Downie &Co, *ag.*
Howel, John, mariner, . .	William Jackson.
Howie, Robert, . . .	Ditto.
Irwin, James, captain, . .	William Jackson.
Lambert, Richard, captain, . .	Capts. A. Greene & T. Dowell, *Exers,*
Langdon, Charles, lieutenant, .	W. Jackson.
Lane, G. M. mariner, . .	Ed. Brightman & L. Barretto, *Exers.*
Lane, John, ...	Mrs. Charlotte Lane, *Administratrix.* T. Yeld, *Attorney.*
Leint, Peter, ...	William Jackson.
Lenham, Dennis, merchant. .	A. Colvin—Colvins, Bazett, & Co.
Lloyd, Edward, . . .	Captain Samuel Engel.
Macdowal, Jas. apothecary, .	W. Jackson.
Mace, Johanna, . . .	J. J. Valente,
Mackintosh, Andrew, . .	William Smith—A. Davidson.
Maxwell, R. B. mariner, . .	W. Jackson.
Middleton, Jas. mariner, . .	Ditto.
Morgan, Joriah, . .	Ditto.
Murray, Thomas, lieutenant, .	Lieut. A. Maxtone, *Executor.*
Murray, James, captain, . .	R. McClintock, *Executor.*
Partridge, J. M. lieut, 25th Dragoons,	Mrs. Eliz. Partridge.
Peris, Antonio, . .	W. Jackson.
Perry, Joseph, captain, . .	Ditto.
Potts, W. P. Esq. civil service, .	Captain G. Cruttenden.
Pryor, William, captain, . .	W. Jackson.
Rawlins, S. P. . .	William Jackson.
Raymer, Edward, mariner, .	Ditto.
Read, lieut. J. P. . .	Ditto.
Ritso, Edward, . .	G. Ritso.—Trial, Palmer & Co.
Robinson, J, lieut. col. artillery, .	J. Hume.—J. Alexander.

Eſtates,	*Executors, Adminiſtrators & their Agents.*
Robinſon, John,	J. Shearman.
Roe, William.	P. Lumſdain.
Roſs, Chas. lieutenant,	Tulloh and Co.
Roquier, James,	W. Jackſon, *Executor.*
Sarel, William,	William Jackſon.
Scott, Deſkford,	D. Jamieſon.
Shand, Charles, captain,	William Jackſon.
Sheriff, Robert,	J. Urquhart.
Simmons, Thos.	W. Jackſon.
Simpſon, L. lieutenant colonel,	A. Colvin.—Colvins, Bazett & Co.
Stapleton, Iohn, Attorney at Law,	J. P. Larkins.
Staunton, Thos. captain,	William Jackſon.
Stephen, Andrew, ſurgeon,	A. Colvin.—Colvins, Bazett & Co:
Stone, E. aſſiſtant ſurgeon.	William Jackſon.
Stuart, Iohn, merchant,	R. Robertſon & capt. G. Cruttenden *ex.*
Sukeas, Carrapiet,	William Jackſon.
Sutherland, Robert, colonel,	Maj. H. Sutherland. Trial, Palmer & Co.
Tremayne, Richard, merchant,	William Jackſon.
Turnbull, F. R. lieutenant,	B. W. Gould.
Turner, Henry, aſſiſtant ſurgeon,	William Jackſon.
Walter, George,	George Hornett, *Executor.*
Waring, Henry, aſſiſtant ſurgeon,	William Jackſon.
Watſon, J. T. civil ſervice,	Ditto.
Whinyates, Thos. major	Mrs. S. A. C. Robertſon.
White, Iohn, mariner,	William Jackſon.
White, Samuel, captain,	Ditto.
Wilcoxon, Charles, enſign,	Ditto.
Wilſon, Thomas,	Ditto.
Winch, Wm. captain,	Lt. J. Macfarlane—Mackintoſh, Fulton [& Co. *Agents.*
Yates, Geo. captain lieutenant,	William Jackſon.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Travancore, on the 1ſt of April, lieutenant colonel Chalmers, to Mrs. Grenier, widow of the late captain Chevalier De Grenier de Fonclaire.—On Monday, the 16th March, at Vizagapatam, Henry Taylor, eſq. to Miſs Anna Maria Corbett, the daughter of Vincentio Corbett, eſq.

BIRTHS,

On Saturday, the 4th ultimo, the lady of H. H. Harington, eſq. of a daughter.—At Pondicherry, on the 29th March, the lady of

P. R. Cazalet, esq. of a daughter —At Tellicherry, on the 24th March, the lady of Samuel Dyer, esq. of a daughter.—At Hussain Saugur, on the 9th ultimo, the lady of capt. Mann, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Pondicherry, on the 24th March, after a long and painful illness, Eugene Pernon, esq. master attendant at that port, whose loss is deeply and universally regretted —On his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Harry Taylor, esq of the Madras civil service —At Pondicherry, on the 10th ultimo, lieutenant colonel Cullen, captain in his majesty's 94th regiment His death was occasioned by an apoplexy, he was very well at 9 in the morning, but was dead before 2 in the afternoon —At sea, on his passage to England, master George Hoseason, son of Thomas Hoseason, esq. his majesty's late naval officer, at this presidency.—At Mr. Dent's garden, on the 9th ultimo, Mr. S. Mathews, gentleman cadet of this establishment — At Calicut, in Malabar, on the 24th February, lieutenant Henry Vincent, of the 1st battalion 13th regiment, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but especially by his brother-officers, being a young man of the most mild and sweet disposition.—On Friday morning, the 17th ultimo, Gavin Trotter, esq. surgeon on this estaelishment. —At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 25th December last, captain Richard Heming, of the 18th regt. N. I. on this establishment. —At Arcot, after a short illness, lieutenant Davis, of his majesty's 24th light dragoons, universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and more particularly by his brother-officers.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 10th March, lieutenant Charles William Hamilton, of the honorable company's military service, to Miss Charlotte Rosina Hopkins.—At the new Church, on the 16th March, C. Cornish, esq. assistant surgeon on that establishment, to Miss Reybaud. —On the 15th February, lieutenant Francis Grant, honorable company's military service, to Mrs. Mary Serrell.—On the 13th March, Francis Hedger, esq. to Miss Sarah Frushard.—On the 18th March, at Buxar, by the reverend Mr. Martyn, lieutenant R. G. Stirling, adjutant of the 7th regt N. C. to Miss Toone, daughter of lieutenant colonel Toone, commanding that station,

BIRTHS.

The lady of William Dring, esq. of a daughter.—On the 13th February, the lady of John Harvey, esq. of a son.—At Dacca, on Wednesday the 8th ultimo, the lady of captain James Scott, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 26th February, at Karnal, very sincerely and deservedly regretted, major Robert Morris Bagshaw, of the 7th regt. N. I. who never entirely recovered the severe wound at the glorious storm of Alli-Ghur.—On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Ann Hutteman.—At Serampore, on the 26th March, Miss Helena Miranda, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Miranda.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

On the 12th March, the lady of General Jones, was safely delivered of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 12th March, captain John Proctor, of the honorable company's marine.—Lately, lieutenant John Gibson, of the 1st battalion 2d regt native infantry, sincerely regretted by his brother officers, a disposition generous and social, added to that of a sincere and steady friend, will entitle him to be long remembered, and his loss will continue to be lamented by his friends and acquaintances.—At Poona, on the 12th March, the infant son of lieutenant Baker, of the 5th regt. native infantry.—On Sunday the 5th ultimo, captain F. O. Fraser, of his majesty's 78th regt. after a long and painful illness, which he supported with the utmost fortitude. In the death of captain Fraser, his country has lost a brave and meritorious officer, and the community a very valuable member of society.—At Goa, on the 23d March, captain Lachlan Macquarie, of his majesty's 86th regt. aid-de-camp to the honorable the governor of Bombay, aged 28 years.

CEYLON BIRTH.

On the 10th March, the lady of captain L. Denoe, of his majesty's Ceylon cavalry, of a daughter.

Extracts from English Papers.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The *Lord Mayor* gave yesterday a splendid entertainment to the *Lord Chancellor* & others of the Cabinet Ministers, in honour of his excellency the honorable *David Erskine*, the Minister proceeding from England to America —There were present on this occasion—

The Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Windham; Sirs S. Cottrell, W. Curtis, and Charles Price; Mr. Barclay, Mr. Combes, Mr. Munro, Mr. Pinckney, General Lyman, the honorable H. Erskine, T. Erskine, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Wilson, the Lord Chancellor's Solicitor.

After dinner the following toasts were drank :—

" The *King*, and *God* bless him,"

" The *Queen*, and Royal Family,"

" The *Prince* and his *Royal Brothers*, and thanks to them for the honour they have done the city in the present Mayoralty by their presence."

" The American Ministers present, Mr. *Munro*, Mr. *Pinckney*, and General *Lyman*; and may there be perpetual harmoney between the two countries,"

Mr. *Munro* begged leave to return thanks for the honour which had been done him, which he did not estimate so much personally, as with regard to his country. There existed a thousand reasons, he said, which made it desirable for him to promote a becoming feeling of good-will between Great Britain and America; but while he must be considered a true and faithful servant of his Republic, yet no personal exertions on his part should be wanting to preserve that cordiality which was so essential to the interests of the two countries; and he begged leave to drink all their good healths.

Mr. *Pinckney* observed, that he accorded perfectly in the sentiments that had been expressed by his Colleague, and that no endeavours on his part should be wanting to promote the good understanding which ought ever to subsist between Great Britain and America.

The next Toast was—

" The *Lord Chancellor* of *England*, and may the name of *Erskine* and the *Trial by Jury* ever be united :" which was drank with the warmest enthusiasm

The *Lord Chancellor* returned thanks. He said, he felt to be the highest honour that he could enjoy, to have his health drank and introduced in the manner it had been at the *Head-Quarters* of the city of London, a city where he had many opportunities of using the talents which he possessed in support of that Law which was the admiration of the world, and which was so admirably

executed by his Noble and learned friend present, whose health he would take the liberty of proposing.

The health of *Lord Ellenborough* having been drank—

His Lordship thanked the company for the honour they had done him, so much beyond his deserts.

The next Toast was—

" Mr. *Windham*, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers."

Mr. *Windham* returned thanks.

Then followed—

" The *Earl Spencer*, to whom they had been on former occasions so much obliged."

His Lordship returned thanks, and expressed his high sense of the obligation conferred on him.

Then followed—

" The immortal Memory of Mr. *Pitt*."

" The Wooden Walls"—" The Army," &c.

The Ministers withdrew about ten o'clock; but the hilarity and good humour of the company was protracted to a late hour.

MR. GOLDSMID's FETE.

Mr. ABRAHAM GOLDSMID gave yesterday a splendid entertainment at his elegant seat, near Merton, in Surry. The place is worthy of one of the richest Citizens of London. The front lawn is laid out in the most tasteful style, adorned with orange, and other beautiful trees. Two aloes ornament its centre. A serpentine river runs through the grounds, over which are four bridges, which were hung with lamps. The beautiful pleasure barge was also hung with variegated lamps, the Prince's plume, formed of lamps, was placed at the head of the barge; and ten thousand lamps were placed, with the greatest taste, in the beautiful shrubbery; and, when lighted, had the most brilliant effect. The grand ball was filled with the choicest flowers; at the right of the hall is a beautiful aviary, with a collection of the finest and rarest birds; every thing in this house bespeaks unbounded fortune; silver locks, the finest Roman vases, in silver; and on such an occasion as entertaining his illustrious visitor, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Goldsmid's liberality know no bounds. In the grand dining parlour, the dinner table was laid, the frame work was six feet long; the Prince's plume at either end, in the centre a Roman temple, with the most beautiful devices; on the side board, amidst a profusion of the finest plate, were two very large gold vases, of immense value. The first course consisted of twenty-four

diſhes of fiſh; the ſecond principally of game, all ſerved on gilt plate. The *deſert* was laid in the grand Saloon, the table lighted by gold branches, each bearing ſixteen wax tapers.

At half paſt ſix, His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales arrived in his Barouche and four, accompanied by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cambridge*, the earl of *Moira*, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Sheridan; his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent ſoon followed them, and, at ſeven o'clock, the comyany ſat down to dinner:

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, ſat oppoſite the window that fronts the water, with the earl of *Moira* on his right, and the Lord Chancellor on his left.—At the *deſert*, the Ladies joined the company, and at nine o'clock the whole party walked round the grounds, and the Royal Standard was hoiſted on board the Barge.

BRIGHTON,—AUGUST 13.

Since break of day, the rain has continued to deſcend on this town and neighbourhood in almoſt one perpetual ſhower. The wind alſo blows exceedingly ſtrong from the ſouth weſt, and all the armed and other veſſels in the offing, have been compelled to ſeek ſafety by ſtanding out to ſea. It is ſcarcely neceſſary, to obſerve, that the mock invaſion ſight, which was intended to diſtinguiſh this day, has, of neceſſity, been poſtponed; and the diſappointment of all ranks and deſcriptions of perſons here is better conceived than deſcribed.

Admiral Lord Keith, from the *Edgar*, in the eight oared cutter of the veſſel, was landed here at half paſt ten o'clock this morning. Captain M'Leod was on the beach to receive his Lordſhip, and with him, immediately after, proceeded to the Pavilion. Lord Keith brought a large packet of letters on ſhore with him, which he took with him to the Pavilion. His Lordſhip appeared in remarkable good health; and truly, the ſight of this Noble Britiſh Lion ſeemed to give the livelieſt pleaſure to all who had the happineſs to behold him.

At half paſt eleven o'clock, notwithſtanding the rain, the *Princes*, and nearly the ſame cavalcade that were on the Downs with them yeſterday, left the Pavilion for the Devil's Dyke, where the Royal Horſe Artillery, the Foot Artillery, the 1ſt, 4th, and 6th, Dragoons, and the Cheſhire, Nottingham, South Hants, and South Glouceſter Militia, had been drawn up ſome time, expecting to be reviewed.

The departure of the *Princes* from the town was no sooner made known, than vehicles of all descriptions, and equestrians beyond count, were in motion. That their Royal Highnesses were regardless of the falling moisture, was a sufficient stimulus to all who had carriages, or horses, instantly to repair to the field. The Royal Party were no sooner observed by the troops, than signal guns were fired, the same as yesterday; after which, as the *Princes* approached, the commander in chief dismissed the Infantry: the Cavalry and the Artillery, therefore, were only reviewed.

The usual ceremonies of a review being over, a sort of mock-fight was commenced between the Artillery and Cavalry, as they shaped their course homeward; but it was, on the whole, almost too trifling for notice.

At half past two o'clock, completely drenched by the rain, which makes no distinction of persons, but alights indiscriminately upon a Prince, a Peer, or a Plough-boy, their royal highnesses, at a brisk gallop, left the ground.

The distinguished Party that partook of the delicacies yesterday, of the table of the *Heir Apparent*, was composed of the following personages.—

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Cambridge.
Dukes—Orleans Montpensier, and Argyle.
Countesses—Beaujolois, Starhemberg, Palfry, and Le Commissioner D. Aceto:
Marquis of Headfort.
Earls—Moira, Leicester, Albemarle, Berkeley, Craven, and Barrymore.
Lords—The Chancellor, Dursley, Petersham, C. and W. Somerset.
Baron Hompesch.
Sirs—H. Featherstonehaugh, W. Smythe, and W. Aston.
Generals—Lennox, Hulse, Gwynne, White, Wemys, Hugonion, Brownrigg, Macleod, Crosbie, and Turner,
Colonels—M'Mahon, Gould, Fane, Dalrymple, Thornby, Leigh, Bloomfield, Parker, Buckridge, Serle, Young, Upton, Thomas, Savary, Smith, and Frith,
Right Honourables—R. B. Sheridan, G. Tierney, and D. B. Daly.
Honorables—L. Stanhope, and A. Upton:
Captain Davies.
Messrs—Northay, Calcraft. Stepney, Bradshaw, Davison, Shakespear, Boworth, Baltin, Day, Richnoll, F. Howard, B. Paget, Portis, Delme, and Radcliffe.

With the whole of the Field Officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards, the Caribineers, the Artillery, and the south Gloucester, Northampton, Cheshire, and south Hants Militia. The delightful concord which prevailed in the sentiments of the Royal Brothers on the occasion, gave indescribable pleasure to all present, and is the theme of the most grateful animadversions throughout the town.

Yesterday morning a deputation of the Inhabitants of this place, presented the following Address to the Prince of Wales:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"We the Ministers, High Constable, Churchwardens, Overseers, and Principal Inhabitants of the town of Brighthelmstone, with the most grateful recollection of the many gracious instance of your Royal Highness's Patronage conferred upon us, to which alone are to be attributed that prosperity, and those advantages, unfelt by, and unknown to, any other provincial town, most humbly approach your Royal Highness, to express the dutiful and thankful sentiments which this recollection inspires, and more particularly calls forth the Anniversary of this day.

"While we entreat your Royal Highness to accept these our humble acknowledgments and congratulations, we devoutly implore the Supreme Disposer of all events, long to preserve a life so invaluable to us, to whom your immediate protection is so liberally dispensed, and so dear and important in its general consequences to the Nation at large."

Signed by the
Principal Inhabitants of the Town.

His Royal Highness received the Address with his accustomed affability and goodness, accompanied with words of the highest import to the Town, as they contained his assurance of still honouring it with his Patronage and regard.

The same party dine at the Pavilion this day, as had the honour of being entertained there yesterday. In the evening there will be a Ball, &c.

PHAMPLHETEERING.

A writer, in the beginning of the last century, when pamphleteering was all the rage, makes the following remarks upon these productions:—"Pamphlets became more and more daily amusements to the curious, idle, and inquisitive; pastime to gallants, and coquets; chat to the talkative, stories for nurses, toys for children, fans for misses, food to the needy, and practicings to newsmongers; catch-words to informers, instructions to the ignorant, aid to the wise, fuel to the envious, weapons to the revengful, poison to the unfortunate, balsam to the wounded, employment to the lazy, opportunity to enemies, condemnation to the wicked, speculation to the *godly*, trials of skill to the quarrelsome and proud, a comfort to the afflicted, appeals from the injured to the public, poverty to their authors, gain to the lucky, fatal to the unlucky, satisfaction to the oppressed, a vent to melancholy, a heart-ease to censurers, fabulous materials to romancers. In a word, pamphlets literally unite contradictions and are occasional conformists in all manner of acceptations and capacities, as well as in vicissitude of matter and stile."

OPENING *of the* NEW EAST INDIA DOCK.

The new Dock formed by the East India Company at Blackwall, for the reception of their valuable fleets, was opened yesterday. This great work is not of such magnificent dimensions as the West India and London Docks, at the Isle of Dogs and Wapping. It consists of a large quadrangular basin, round which is an extensive quay, on the South side of which there is a space sufficient for the erection of a range of capital warehouses. Round the quay a lofty wall encloses the whole. The principal entrance is from a grand road communicating with the recently formed great commercial road, and is distinguished by a sumptuous stone gateway, adorned with emblematical sculpture. Between this dock and the river is the former basin, where the machine for masting the ships is erected.

The Grand Gate, on the land side, was opened for the reception of visitors at half past eleven, and by one the place was croweded with genteel company. At a quarter before two, it being then high-water, a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns was fired from six pieces of Flying Artillery in the Dock-yard, which was the signal for the ships to enter. Immediately, the Trinity-House yacht, full-dressed, with the flags of all nations, led the way in a very fine style, and was immediately followed by the *Admiral Gardner* East-Indiaman, with the British anchor at her fore, the Royal Standard at her main, and the Union Flag at her mizen-top-mast-head, while the colours of all nations were displayed from the rigging below. As she entered, she returned the salute of the Flying Artillery, by firing her minute guns. The Company's Band were on her quarter-deck, playing "Rule Britannia," and the crowded assembly of elegant company, who thronged all her decks, cheered repeatedly, in return to the loud and continual huzzas from the shore.

Immediately after the *Admiral Gardner*, followed in succession, the *City of London*, the *Lady Castlereagh*, and the *Surry* East-Indiamen, which as they passed in, followed the example of the first, and all glittered in the like brilliant display of their Naval finery,

The whole having entered, the band on board the *Admiral Gardner* immediately struck up in excellent stile, "God save the King," which was chorussed by a crowded Orchestra of charming *Syrens* on board. The ships having come to their mooring places were then made fast to the shore; when they were immediately saluted by three grand vollies from a numerous detachment of the East India Volunteers Corps, consisting of the whole of

the First Regiment, and the flank companies of the second & third, the six pieces of artillery firing in the intervals, and the ships answering. The *Earl Camden* Indiaman, which was intended to have been the leading ship, could not warp up in time to enter with the flood; but dropping anchor off the dock, displayed all her colours, and fired her guns, during the ceremony.

By order of the Directors, a very extensive shed covered with an awning, and provided with ascending rows of seats, capable of accommodating above a thousand persons, commanded a view of the whole scene, and was crowded with beauty, elegance and fashion.

The concourse of carriages, public and private, which thronged the roads to the Dock, from Whitechapel, for several hours, was innumerable. None but Gentlemen's private carriages were admitted within the Dock yard, and this regulation was certainly judicious; for with those it was crowded. Between fifteen and twenty thousand persons were assembled within the walls; and as such exhibitions are always attractive of female curiosity, it is scarcely necessary to add, that the whole formed a lively *coup d'œil*, richly studded with beauty and elegance.

All the ships within view on the River, displayed their colours, in compliment to the occasion, and the exhibition terminated by a *feu de joie* in vollies, by grand divisions, from the Company's troops, who were drawn up at the West end of the Dock, for the purpose, and afterwards marched off to the India House.

The company on board the *Admiral Gardner* were the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Dock Company, Chairman and Deputy of the East India Company, the *Lord Chancellor, Lords Greenville, Howick, Moira, Spencer, Hawkesbury, Morpeth, Henry Petty; the Secretary at War, Sir H. B. Neale, Mr. Windham, Mr. Sheridan, &c.* The company assembled in the first instance, at Mr. Wells's house, at Blackwall. The East-India branch of the Commercial Road was opened for the first time on this occasion. Above one hundred and fifty persons, among whom were the above-mentioned distinguished characters, afterwards dined with the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Dock Company, at the London Tavern.

The whole of this truly gratifying spectacle concluded at nearly four o'clock, to the evident but inexpressible satisfaction of the multitude collected to view an exhibition so intimately connected with the trade and commerce, the stability and glory, of this great maritime and commercial nation. The scene on the River, off Blackwall, and even at Greenwhich, was full of gaitey and splen-

dour. The day was peculiarly favourable to the whole transaction, the weather being remarkably fine, and adding new charms to the beauty of the water, the brilliancy of the colours, the effect of the various bands of music, the magnificent assemblage of rank, fashion, and beauty, and the importance of the great concern which gave occasion to this celebration.

Notwithstanding the immense numbers whom the fineness of the day attracted, we heard of no accident. The whole neighbourhood appeared in a state of gala, and not a face appeared in which there was not to be seen an evident mark of the pride and exultation felt by all, in this additional testimonial to the resources and glory of Great Britain—a testimonial far exceeding all those military exhibitions of our national rival and enemy, which are founded upon the success of ambition and rapine—a testimonial arising solely from the honest pursuits of commerce, and the success of British adventure. Of such things we may truly say,

"These are *imperial* works, and worthy *Kings*."

[*Statesman*, 5 *August*.

NEW PUBLICATION.

FOURTH EDITION.

This Day is published, in foolscap 8vo. embellished with an Engraving, by Pyne, price 8s. extra boards.

THE MISERIES of HUMAN LIFE; or, The GROANS of TIMOTHY TESTY, and SAMUEL SENSITIVE; with a few *Supplementary Sighs* from Mrs. TESTY.—In twelve Dialogues.

Hei, mihi! - - - Virg. Æn. II 274,
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Oh! Oh! Oh! - - Shakes. Macb. Act V. Scene I.
O! O! O! - - Ditto, Othel. Act V. Scene I.

Printed for William Miller, Albermarle-street.

Also, lately published, printed uniformly with the above, the Third Edition, price 6s. An ESSAY on the ART of INGENIOUSLY TORMENTING, with proper Rules for the Exercise of that amusing Study. This Edition is embellished with an Engraving by Gillray, representing a CAT tormenting a MOUSE.

The Globe, 6th *Sept*. 1806.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 12, 1806.

Celebration of the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

The Birth day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been celebrated here in a manner correſpondent with the zealous, and loyal attachment of the Iriſh nation to an Heir Apparent, who has manifeſted on all occaſions ſo gracious, and ſteady a regard to its beſt intereſts, and a general happineſs of its people. Early in the morning the Royal Standard was hoiſted on the Caſtle round Tower, and the battery in the Phœnix Park, and the ſhips in the river, diſplayed their reſpective colours. At nine o'clock the ſeveral regiments in garriſon were paraded, and marched off to the Phœnix Park, where the line of the whole was formed in the fifteen acres, in the preſence of the new Commander of the Forces, Lieut.-General the Earl of Harrington, in the following order:—

RIGHT.	CENTRE.	LEFT.
5th Dragoon Guards,		18th Light Dragoons,
20th Foot,		92d Foot,
Cavan Militia,	Park Artillery.	Monaghan Militia,
Wexford Ditto,		28th Foot.
84th Foot,		

Soon after one, his Grace the Duke of Bedford came on the ground, on a fine capariſoned charger, attended by his ſtaff, and under an eſcort of a ſquadron of the 18th dragoons. The Ducheſs, accompanied by two ladies, followed in an open landau, drawn by ſix bay horſes, beautifully decorated with ribbons, and eſcorted alſo by a party of light dragoons. His Grace was received under a diſcharge of 21 rounds of ordnance, as Captain-General of Ireland. On taking his ſtation in front, the line preſented arms, the officers, and colours of the whole ſaluting, and their bands playing, "God ſave the King." Their Graces then moved to the right, and paſſed the whole line, and returning to their ſtation in front, three *feux de joie*, in honor of the Prince of Wales, were fired from right to left, the artillery firing alſo at each interval; to which ſucceeded three cheers from the whole, ſo heartily given as to be re-echoed back from the mountains in front. The line now facing to the right, marched by their Graces in grand diviſions, ſlow time to their reſpective bands, officers and colours ſaluting; the horſe artillery paſſed the ſame order, adding much to the martial appearance of the whole. The line being re-formed his Grace rode up to the centre, and deſired lieutenant-general Lord Harrington to expreſs to the commanding officers his perfect

satisfaction at the military conduct, and appearance of each corps on this occasion. Indeed every thing conspired to form a brilliant scene, for the day proved remarkably fine, and the ground is allowed to be the best calculated for a military spectacle in his majesty's dominions.—A superb fete, ball, and supper, will succeed this evening, to be given by the Duchess at the Lodge in the Phœnix Park, to which all the nobility and gentry in the environs of Dublin, and the field officers, and families of the garrison, are invited: the ladies are expected to appear in new dresses, principally of the manufacture of Ireland. Three tables for 80 persons each, are prepared, with various devices, of the Royal Plume, G. P. &c. &c.—The gardens are to be illuminated; marquees are pitched in different parts of them for bands of wind instuments, and refreshments, &c. and some grand fireworks are to be displayed at midnight.

TREATIES.

THE *following sketch of the* EUROPEAN TREATIES, *from that of* MUNSTER, *to the Treaty of* PARIS *must, we presume, be interesting to our Readers, as it exhibits in one view, their periods, and contending Powers, with their respective cessions and acquisitions.*

The *Treaty of Munster*, or, as it is frequently named, of *Westphalia*, in 1648, was made between the Emperor, France, Sweden, and the Protestant German Princes. By it, Alsace, Brisac, and Philipsburg, were yielding to France; Pomerania, Bremen, Verden, and Wismar to Sweden; the duke of Bavaria gained the upper Palatinate, and was created an elector, the independence of the united provinces of the low countries was acknowledged, and a free exercise of religion was granted to Germany.

The *Treaty of Olivia* was made in 1660. The parties to it were the emperor Leopold, the king of Poland, the elector of Bradenburgh, and the king of Sweden. The king of Poland renounced all claim to the crown of Sweden, and confirmed to it the province of Livonia, while Sweden ceded to Poland the cities and forts she held in polish Prussia. The Emperor gave up to Holstein whatever he held in that duchy; and the elector of Bradenburgh transferred to Sweden his possessions in the western Pomerania.

The *Treaty of Breda*, in 1667, was made between England and France; by which, the latter ceded to England the part it possessed of the island of St. Christopher, together with the isles of Antigua and Montserrat. England, in return, restored the country of

Acadia in Nova Scotia to France. At the same place, and in the same year, a treaty was concluded between England and Holland, on the principle of the *uti possidetis*.

The *Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle* was made in 1668, between France and Spain; by which France obtained a firm footing in the very heart of the Spanish Netherlands.

The *Treaty of Nimeguen*, in 1678, was between France and the allies. It restored Maestricht to Holland; Charleroy, Binch, Aeth, St Guaslain, Oudenarde, Ghent, and the Duchy of Limbourg to Spain; and gave Valenciennes, Condè, St. Omers, Ypres, with many other strong cities and extensive territories, to France. France also received Fribourg from the Emperor Leopold, who received Philipsburg in return.

The *Treaty of Ryswick*, 1697, between France and the allies, the principal feature of which was, the number of French conquests that were restored.

The *Treaty of Utrecht*, in 1713, between the house of Bourbon and the allies. Spain was given, on certain conditions, to Philip V. Sicily to the duke of Savoy. The Dutch were allowed the Barrier, and were put in possession of Namut and other strong towns in Flanders. England obtained *Gibraltar* and Minorca from Spain; with Hudson's bay, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, from France, and the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lombardy and the Netherlands were confirmed to the house of Austria, and Upper Gueldre was given to the king of Prussia.

The *Treaty of Vienna*, in 1731.—The parties were England and Austria, and the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed by the Maritime Powers.

The *Treaty of Vienna*, in 1735, was made between the house of Bourbon and the Emperor, by which Lorrain and Bar was ceded to France, the two Sicilies to Don Carlos of Spain, Parma and Placentia to the Emperor and Tuscany to the duke of Lorrain. France also guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction.

The *Treaty of Belgrade* was made in 1730, between the Emperor and the Porte; by which it was agreed that Sarvia, Wallachia, and Belgrade should remain with the Turks.

The *Treaty of Breslaw*, in 1742, between Austria and Prussia, which ceded to the latter Silesia and the country of Glatz.

The *Treaty of Dresden*, in 1745, was between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony. The king of Prussia received a million of crowns from Saxony; Silesia was confirmed to him, and he acknowledged the reigning Emperor.

The *Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle*, in 1748, between the allies and the house of Bourbon; the most important article of which was, an entire cession made by Austria of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella, to the infant Don Philip.

The *Treaty of Paris* was signed in 1763, between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, the principal feature of which was, the cession of Canada, east and west Florida, a part of Louisiana, in north America; the islands of Grenada, Dominica, and Tobago, in the West Indies, to Great Britain.

The following curious hand-bill, respecting a certain gambling-house in St. James' street, comes from the press of the well-known MR. ROBERT HOLLOWAY, and affords a specimen of his ingenuity, by no means inferior to any of those, which have already gained him such distinguished reputation. His strong delineations of character, his just preservation of metaphor, and the happy adaptation of his style to his subject, might serve as models for many orators of higher fame; but we have a better object in view,—to render bad characters odious, and to caution the unwary against the snares of depredation.

PANDÆMONIEUM,

OR DEVIL'S COUNCIL CHAMBER,

ST. JAMES'-STREET.

THOMAS TUNBELLY, late under Graduate in the University of Cold-bath Fields, and *Dagger-eyed Patty*, a nymph of purity from Portsmouth Point, having been duly elected to the offices of perpetual President and High Priestess of this august Assembly, make known to all true admirers of diabolism, that Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, are the grand days of infernal Exhibition, when NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, or *any men* who bring money abroad, and leave caution at home, are initiated into the mysteries of being robbed in a style peculiar to the Pandæmonium system.

The Members of this convocation were originally descendants of the SABIAN MARAUDERS, who plundered PATIENT JOB of his poultry and pigs: they now consist of *apostate Pickpockets,—crippled Footpads,—disabled Housebreakers,—unhorsed Highwaymen,—and fraudulent Bankrupts*; all expert lads at *loading a Die,*—or *loading a Pistol!—Prigging a Watch,*—or *packing a Card!—Cutting a purse,*—or *cutting a Throat!* Added to these we have three choice boys, Paragons of Perjury and Plunder, darling sons of Perdition, and the very bonne bouche of Epicurean iniquity; kneaded into human shape from the *sweepings of Hell, and the spawn of Gomorrah*—whose atrocious diary renders the Tyburn Chronicle

a moral cant for Methodist Preachers, converts the Academic Lectures of JONATHAN WILDE, into a system of puritanical Education, and establishes a religious apology for the robberies and murders of ABERSHAW, HAINES, and CLARKE, whose bones may now bleach with a degree of commiseration;—nor will Moralists profane the gibbets they hang on, by any unhallowed comparison with the Depredators we exhibit; these undaunted attributes of infamy, shall bother the Justices of Bow-street, and bully the Judges of Hell!—WHITE-HAT HARRY shall spit in the caxon, of sage *Rhadamanthus*! LILYLIVERED BILLY shall swear a robbery against *Minos!* and CADAVEROUS JAWED JONATHAN shall throw arsenic into the broth of old *Æacus!* These are the bright ornaments of Pandæmonium, and perfect models for fashionable profligacy:—They shall draw the teeth of *growling Cerebrus!*—drink gin flip with *Sisyphus!*—throw a stink pot *into Tartarus!*—debauch the fiends!—and laugh a trio at damnation.

The man who escapes the disciples of the Pandæmonium, with an heart unpolluted, is invulnerable to all the ills entailed upon mortal since the breeching of Adam; he may without fever, gripes or vomit, drink *scalding Lava* from the bowels of Vesuvius!—make his evening posset of *Scorpion's yellow spume!*—his morning beverage from *Averno's poison'd Lake!*—and toast his muffin in *Charon's deadly Cave!*

Fresh Cards of Invitation will be issued weekly, differing in matter and form, as occasion may require; for it is not improbable the present troop may be drafted, for the good of their country, *for limited service* to Botany Bay:—Should such an accident happen, they shall be recruited from the belchings of Hulks, and the gleaning of a Jail delivery.

N. B. Gentlemen of delicate feelings and tender reputations, are requested not to be alarmed at any personal Exhibition at Bow-Street, or in the Newspapers; for their characters cannot suffer much disgrace from the publicity of associating with omnipotent Scoundrels, not to be met with at any other place.

BEDFORD ASSIZES.

SEDUCTION,

The Rev. R. Woodward v. T. Welton.

This was an action brought by a parent against the seducer of his child, and the jet of the action was, that he had been deprived

of her ſervices, and the comforts deriveable from her being chaſte and virtuous.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon ſtated the caſe to the Jury. He ſaid the plaintiff was the Vicar of Harrold, in that county, and that his family conſiſted of himſelf, a wife, and three daughters. The plaintiff reſided at the Vicarage houſe, and lived the life of a recluſe His daughters had never been from home, nor had they ever demeaned themſeves in a way to throw the ſlighteſt imputation upon their character. The defendant was a young farmer, who came to reſide in the pariſh about four years ago, and became acquainted with the plaintiff's eldeſt daughter, Sarah Woodward, and ſeduced her. After a time, ſhe proved with child, and was deſerted by the defendant. In the hour of diſtreſs ſhe delivered herſelf of a female child, which, for want of proper attention, died twelve days afterwards. Her health had been much injured by her ſufferings; and if the caſe, which was one of the moſt extraordinary kind ever ſtated in a Court of Juſtice, ſhould be made out to their ſatisfaction, they would take into their conſideration the rank in life of the plaintiff, & the keenneſs of his feelings upon ſuch an event. It was extraordinary, but very true, that although the criminal intercourſe between the plaintiff's daughter and the defendant had continued for a conſiderable time, he was not prepared to prove, by any other witneſs than the girl herſelf, that they were ever together.

Sarah Woodward ſtated that ſhe was 24 years old, and the eldeſt daughter of the plaintiff, and that on account of the diſtreſſed ſituation of her parents, ſhe acted as ſervant to the family: that after finiſhing her work, ſhe employed the reſt of the day in making lace, and her ſiſter kept a day-ſchool, for the purpoſe of ſupporting her parents. In the year 1803, they came to reſide at the Vicarage Houſe, in Harrold, and the firſt Sunday ſhe went to Church ſhe ſaw the defendant, who fixed his eyes upon her very much, but that for more than two years ſhe never ſpoke to him; that on the 11th of February, 1805, about ſix o'clock in the morning he came to her father's houſe, and knocked at the door; ſhe opened it, when he aſked if her father was up, and upon being told he was not, the defendant proceeded to take *improper liberties*, and ſhe got rid of him, however, by ſtating that her father was coming down ſtairs. On the *next morning*, at the ſame hour he came again, when *ſhe yielded to him*, and a criminal intercourſe took place between them, which continued till the month of November following; after which he never came again. In the courſe of theſe interviews, which were always about day-break in

the morning, the defendant informed her of the circuitous route he had taken to come to her father's, in order to avoid being seen by any person. In the month of February, 1806, she thought she was pregnant, but made no preparation for such an event, nor did she communicate her suspicions to any part of her family; but on the 25th of February, in the morning, she felt herself very unwell, but continued doing the household work till about ten at night, when she delivered herself of a female child in the school room, having no person with her to afford the least assistance; that she was afterwards carried upstairs to bed, and the child wrapped up in an apron, and laid by her: that Sarah Crouch, who resided at the back of her father's house, was sent for, and brought some clothes to dress the child in, and that the child died in twelve days after.

On her cross examination by Mr Wilson, she said the defendant knocked loud at the door, as if he came upon business; that it was an iron knocker, and that the indecencies she stated were outside of the house, and that no sort of conversation or courtship took place previous; that the next day she let him into the house, and that then, without more ceremony than was before observed, *she yielded to him*; that he came sometimes twice a week, sometimes not for a month, but always either in winter or in summer, about *day-break* in the morning; that she was positive he was the father of the child; that *she did not knew she was with child till near the time of her delivery*; that she never told her mother or sisters, and that they never suspected her to be so; that her father was a very distressed man, and that until the last six months they had *no bed to lie on*; that there was very little furniture in the Vicarage-house, it having been given away, and that she, her child, and her sisters, lay upon a flock mattrass on the floor. She said her father, as soon as she was able to get up, called a meeting of the inhabitants of Harrold, at the Wheatsheaf public house, in order to explain to the defendant and others the business, and that at that meeting she charged the defendant with being the father; but on being desired to mention the day she supposed the child to have been got, she fixed it as the Friday before Odell Fair; but it was then observed it could not be, for that the defendant was not in the county, and being very much confused, she did not then correct herself, but that when she got home, she recollected she had made a mistake, and that it was the Friday after Odell Fair. The examinaion of this witness lasted near three hours.

Sarah Crouch proved that she was called up soon after the birth of the child, and that she afforded every assistance in her

power. She ſpoke as to the extreme miſery and wretchedneſs of the family, and that ſhe had been in the habit of ſeeing the plaintiff's daughter ſeveral times a day for more than two years, and never obſerved any thing improper in her conduct; nor did ſhe perceive that ſhe was with child, and that ſhe and the girl's parents were never more ſurpriſed than when ſhe was delivered of the child.

On her croſs-examination, ſhe ſaid the child was a very fine child, but it had more fingers and toes than a child ought to have, and that the want of care and attention in the delivery had been the cauſe of its death. That ſhe rented the back part of the Vicarage-houſe, for which ſhe paid 45s. per annum—that ſhe had a large family, and roſe early every morning, but that ſhe never ſaw the defendant near the houſe.

Mr. Wilſon, for the defendant, ſaid, that the preſent action was of a moſt ſingular nature, and ſupported by the moſt extraordinary evidence he had ever heard in the courſe of his profeſſional experience; he was inſtructed to ſay, that this was a moſt foul and wicked conſpiracy to ruin and diſgrace a young man juſt entering into life; that extraordinary as the caſe was on the part of the plaintiff, his defence was ſtill more extraordinary, for he was inſtructed moſt unequivocally to declare the defendant an innocent man, and that *he never had any thing to do with the plaintiff's daughter, in the whole courſe of her life.* He was aware of the difficulties under which he laboured, by being only permitted by the law to give negative evidence againſt the direct ſtatement of the plaintiff's daughter, and that as the defendant himſelf could not be heard, it behoved the Jury to receive with great caution what Sarah Woodward had told them, for if they did not do ſo, no man would be ſafe, and it would have been as eaſy to fix it upon any other man in Court, who could not recollect or prove where he was twelvemonths before. He commented with great ingenuity on the evidence of Sarah Woodward, and of the total impoſſibility of the truth of her ſtory. He undertook to give all the proof that any innocent man could give to ſuch a charge, but direct contradiction was out of his power, unleſs he could be permitted to examine the defendant himſelf.

Several witneſſes were then called to prove the defendant was not an early riſer, and that whenever he went out in the morning, he went to his farm, the direct reverſe of the road to the plaintiff's houſe; and one of the witneſſes called to prove the abſence of the defendant in Norfolk, at the time ſtated by the plaintiff's daughter to be the ſuppoſed time when he was the

father of the child, made the same mistake as the girl, by stating his return to be Friday after Odell Fair, when in fact he returned the Friday before Odell Fair.

After Serjeant Sellon had concluded a most animated reply of about two hours, Sir James Mansfield left it to the Jury to decide upon the improbability of the story told by Sarah Woodward; but if they believed her, they would consider what damages such a case demanded.

The Jury consulted together about five minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 10l.

The trial lasted seven hours, and the Court was uncommonly crowded. The plaintiff is said to be a clergyman of most *eccentric character*, and of such weakness of mind, but good intentions, that he is the dupe of the pretended poor. and altho' his living is worth 200l. per annum, he cannot resist the importunity of any person pretending to be distressed, and has actually given away, all his furniture, and lately the *shoes* off his feet, and left himself without the common necessaries of life.

The daughter is a very delicate girl, appeared to be very ill, and, from her manner, is nearly an idiot.

OFFICES IN REVERSION.

An ACCOUNT of all OFFICES granted in Reversion, in England, wheresoever holden:—Specifying the nature of the Office; the date of the Grant; and the period for which the Office was granted.

July 1764.—A Grant to the Hon. Charles George Perceval, Esq. of the Offices of principal Register of the Courts of Delegates and Appeals in all Causes Ecclesiastical and Maritime, for life, after the determination of the interest therein of Godfrey Lee Farrant, Esqr; and a Grant of the same Offices to the Hon. Spencer Perceval, Esq. for life, after the determination of the interest therein of the said Godfrey Lee Farrant and Charles George Perceval.

July 1764.—A Grant to the Hon. Charles George Perceval, Esq. of the place of principal Register of the High Court of Admiralty, for life, after the determination of the interest therein of Godfrey Lee Farrant; and a Grant thereof for life to the Hon. Spencer Perceval, after the determination of the interest therein of the said Godfrey Lee Farrant and Charles George Perceval.

August 1764.—A Grant to Henry Lord Holland of the Office of Receiver General of the Rents, Profits, Revenues, &c. in the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Radnor, Brecknock, Carmatthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke: The town of Haverfordwest. To hold to him, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the lives of his sons Charles James Fox and Henry Edward Fox, and the survivor of them.

Feb. 1770.—A Grant to John Powell, Esq. of the Office of Receiver and Paymaster of the Royal Bounty to the Widows of Officers killed and dying in the

Service, and of the Sum granted by Parliament to the Widows of Officers on half-pay, or which ſhould thereafter be granted for the like purpoſe; to hold to him, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, after the determination of the intereſt therein of the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, for and during the life of the Hon. Charles James Fox.

March 1782.—A grant to John Robinſon and Henry Neville, Eſqrs. of the Office of inſpectors of Proſecutions in the Court of Excheque: to hold to them ſucceſſively and reſpectively for their natural lives, frcm and after the determination of the intereſt of William Poynte, Eſq. therein.

July 1790.—A Grant to William Frederick Elliot Eden, Eſq. of the Office of one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, for his life, after the determination of the intereſt of any one of the four Tellers then in poſſeſſion.

June 1792.—A Grant to Edward Thurlow and Thomas Thurlow, Eſqrs. of the Office of Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper in Chancery: to hold to the ſaid Edward Thurlow and his Aſſigns, and Thomas Thurlow and his Aſſigns, ſucceſſively, after the determination of the intereſt therein of the Heirs and Aſſigns of Robert Earl of Northington, deceaſed, by the death of Valantine Henry Wilmot, Eſq.

June, 1792.—A grant to Thomas Thurlow and Edward Thurlow, Eſqrs, of the Office of the Prothonotary of Court of Chancery: as alſo the Office or Place of writing or making of all pardons of Outlawry, Homicides ex Intotunia, ſe defendendo: and of all Writs and Supplicavit for the peace and good behaviour or ſuperſedeas thereof: to hold to them ſucceſſively during their lives.

June, 1792.—A grant to Edward Thurlow and Thomas Thurlow, Eſqrs. of the Office of the Execution of the Laws concerning Bankrupts, and the writing, ingroſſing, and paſſing under the Great Seal of Great Britain of all Commiſſions, Writs of Seperſedeas, Procedendo and other Writs and things relative to the ſaid Office; to hold to them ſucceſſively during their lives, after the determination of the eſtate of John Yorke, Eſq. therein.

Auguſt, 1793.—A grant to Molyneauv Hyde Nepean, Gent. of the Offices of Clerk of the Crown and Peace in Jamaica; to hold to him from the determination of the intereſt therein of Evan Nepean, Eſq. his Father, during ſuch time as he ſhall perform the duties thereof in perſon and behave well therein.

Auguſt, 1793.—A grant to Molyneaux Hyde Nepean, Gent. of the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court in Jamaica: to hold to him for the determination of the intereſt of Evan Nepean, Eſq. his Father, therein, during ſuch time as he ſhall perform the duty thereof in perſon and behave well therein.

October, 1795.—A grant to George Henry Roſe, Eſq. of the Office of Clerk of the Parliaments for life, after the determination of the intereſt therein of George Roſe, Eſq. his Father.

November, 1795.—A grant to Charles Montolieu Burges, Eſq. of the Office of Knight Marſhal of the Houſehold of his Majeſty, for life, after the determination of the intereſt therein of Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. his Father.

June, 1797.—A grant to John Ley, Eſq. of the Office of Under Clerk of the Parliaments, to attend upon the Commiſſions of Great Britain, for life, after the determination of the intereſt therein of John Harſell, Eſq.

January, 1798.—A grant to John James King, Gent. of the Office of Clerk of the Navy Office in Jamaica; to hold to him after the determination of the intereſt of John King, Eſq. his Father, during ſuch time as he ſhall diſcharge the duties thereof in perſon, and behave well therein.

March, 1800.—A grant to William Parker, Eſq. of the Office of Clerk of

the Stables and Page of the Back Stairs, during his Majesty's pleasure; to commence after the death or resignation of David Parker, Esq.

February 1801.—A grant, for life, to Robert Hand, Gent. of the Office of Senior to the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of William Loyd Clerk.

August 1801,—A grant to Thomas Carter, Esq. of the Office of Provost Marshal in Barbadoes, during the time he shall discharge the duties thereof in person, and behave well therein: to commence from the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Francis Lord Ducie therein.

October 1801,—A grant to Charles Cavendish Fulk Greville, Gent of the Offices of Secretary, Commissary, or Steward General and Clerk to inrol and register Deeds, &c. in the Island of Jamaica, during the time he shall discharge the duties thereof in person, and behave well therein; to commence after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Charles William Wyndham, Esq.

August, 1803.—A grant, for life, to John Gage, Esq. of the Office of one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Signet, after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of any of the Officers then in possession thereof.

May 1804,—A grant to John Augustus Sullivan, Esq. of the Office of Provost Marshal General of Jamaica; during the time he shall discharge the duties thereof in person and behave well therein: to commence after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Richard Lord Braybroke.

March 1805.—A grant to George Disbrowe, Gent. of the Office of Chief Clerk, Register and Sole Examiner in Chancery, in the Island of Barbadoes, during the time he shall discharge the duties thereof in person, and behave well therein; to commence after the decease of his father, Edward Disbrowe, Esq.

March 1805.—A grant to Richard Cumberland, jun. Gent of the Office of Clerk of the Navy Office, in the Island of St. Vincent, during the time he shall discharge the duties thereof in person, and behave well therein; to commence after the decease of Edward Disbrowe, Esq.

July 1805.—A grant for life to James Holdship, Esq. and John Holdship, Gent and Survivor of the Office Chaff Wax in Chancery, after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Walter Pye, Esq.

July 1805.—A grant for life to the Honorable William Henry John Scott, of the Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Henry Earl Bathurst and Apsley Bathurst, Esq.

July, 1805.—A grant to the said Honorable William Henry John Scott, of the Office of the Execution and the Laws and Statutes concerning Bankrupts, and of engrossing and passing under the great Seal all Commissions, Writs, &c. incident to the said Office, after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Edward Thurlow and Thomas Thurlow, Esqrs.

November, 1805.—A grant for life to Thomas Maybery, Esq. of the Offices of Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Crown, of the Counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Rednor, after the determination of the interest therein of William Wilkins, Esq.

December, 1805.—A grant for life to Henry Jenkinson Sayer, Gent. of the Office of Usher and Cryer of the Court of King's Bench, after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of William Green. And, a further grant of the same Office to Peregrine Dealtry, Gent. for his life, after the determination of the interest therein of the said William Green and Henry Jenkinson Sayer.

February, 1806.—A grant for life unto Wm. Burdon, Esq. of the Office of Clerk for writing and making of all Wits of Diem Classit extremum Mandamus, and Commissions to enquire post mortem, and of Idiots and Lunatics, and Melius

Inquirendum thereupon, and supersedeas of the same, and all other wits and process as formerly by Warrant of the late court of Wards and Liveries were passed and sealed in Chancery, and all Letters Patent for the custody of all Wards, Idiots, and Lunatics, and of the Marriages of such Wards and all other Wits and Process relating to the premisses, to pass the great Seal of the United Kingdom; to commence from the determination of the interest therein of Edward Thurlow, Esq.

February 1806.—A grant for life to William Villiers Surrees, Esq of the Office of Register of the Affidavits in the Court of Chancery, after the death of Valantine Henry Wilmot, Esq. or sooner determination of the interest therein of the Assigns of Edward Woodcock, Esq.

February, 1806.—A grant to Francis James, Esq. of the several Offices or places of Secretary of Barbadoes, Secretary to the Governor thereof, and Secretary to the Governor and Council of that Island, and also Council there in the abscence or vacancy of the Governor, and Clerk of the several Courts in the said Island; to hold to him during the time he shall perform the duties thereof in person, and behave well therein; from and after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Percy Charles Wyndham, Esq.

An Account of all Offices granted in reversion, in SCOTLAND, wheresoever holden; specifying the nature of the office; the date of the grant, and the period for which the office was granted.

March, 1790.—A grant to Sir John Belches, Bart. of the Office and Clerkship of the admission of Nottars, for life; to commence from the death, surrender, forfeiture, avoidance, or other determination of the interest of James Robertson Barclay therein.

February, 1795.—A grant to the Honorable George Murray, of the Office of principal Auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, for life; to commence from the death, resignation, forfeiture, avoidance, or other determination of the interest of James Townsend Oswald, therein.

June, 1796.—A grant to John Anstruther, junior, Esq. of the Office of sole and general Collector of all the Rents, Revenues, Feu farm, Teind Duties, and Profits whatsoever, formerly belonging to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Deans, and other dignified Clergy, within the Archbishopric of Saint Andrews, Bishoprics of Edinburgh, Galloway, Brechin, Donkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Cathness, (except certain rents, revenues, and casualties of the Deanry, and Chapel Royal) during his Majesty's pleasure; to commence from the decease of John Anstruther Esq. his father.

June. 1800.—A Grant to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, of the Office of Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, for life; to commence from the death, resignation, forfeiture, avoidance, of the other determination of the interest of Robert Dundas, Esq. therein.

December, 1805.—A Grant to Richard Vary, of the Office of Clerk to the Justices of the Peace, within the Shire of Lanark, for life; to commence from the determination of the appointment to Mr. John Bannatyne.

January, 1806.—A Grant to the Right Honorable William Dundas, of the Office of Clerk and Keeper of the particular Register of Seasines, Reversions, Renunciations, Resignations and Remanentiam, and other Writs appointed to the registrate in Scotland, for life; to commence from the death, surrender, forfeiture, avoidance; or other determination of the interest of Robert Dundas therein.

An Account of all Offices granted in Reversion, in Ireland, wheresoever holden:—specifying the nature of the Office; the date

of the Grant, and the period for which the Office was granted. —This Account has been presented to the House of Commons.

LORD NELSON'S MONUMENT.

On the 1st of August, the foundation stone of the Monument to be erected on the Green, Glasgow, to the Memory of Lord Nelson, was laid by the Worshipful Sir John Stuart, of Allan Bank, Bart. Provincial Grand Master Mason of the Under Ward of Lanarkshire. The Members of the Procession, together with a numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, met in the High Church, at twelve o'clock, where a very excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM KITHCHIC, of St. Andrew's Church.

The procession was closed by the Glasgow Highland Regiment of Volunteers, and the streets were lined by the Trades' Corps, the 5th Lanarkshire Volunteers, and the Anderson and Canal Volunteers.

The length of the procession was considerably more than a mile. It took about half an hour in passing the Cross, and was nearly two hours in reaching the Green. Its route was High street, George-street, Queen-street, Trongate, Saltmarker. During the procession, the vessels in the river, at the Broomielaw, displayed their flags; and the *Harmony*, of Liverpool, Capt. Wilkie, fired 47 guns, being one for every year of Lord Nelson's age at the time of his death. When the foundation stone was laid, Captain Wilkie also fired a Royal Salute of 21 guns.

Notwitstanding the immense concourse of spectators, supposed altogether at upwards of 80,000, the greatest good order preserved, and no accident happened.

In the afternoon, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and the Committee of Management, gave an elegant entertainment to Sir JOHN STUART and suite, in the Tontine.

WHITEHALL,—AUGUST 16, 1806.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Robert Lunan to the Church and Parish of Kennettles in the Presbytery and County of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Reverend David Ferney, late Minister there.

The King has also been pleased to present the Reverend Thomas Brown to the Church and Parish of Tongland, in the Presbytery and Stewartry of Kircudbright, vacant by the death of Mr. Rob, late Minister there.

We copy from a popular Irish Print the following interesting observations on the Popularity of the present Ministry.

The importance of this country, in every respect, is seldom duly estimated by any of the parties in, or out of power—but its public opinion is sincere; and it is always strong and independent; when silence is not loyalty, and the liberty of speech treason, as they have been during the administration of those *luminous Patriots*, who now form the leaders of opposition. As far as observation and inquiry can reach, there never has been at any former period an administration in which the affections and the hopes of the Irish have been more concentred than the present. The friends of their civil and religious liberties are in power—the advocates for their disunion, distraction, and civil strife, are powerless, noisy, and insignificant.—Those who struggled to maintain that organ characteristic of a free country—who spoke, wrote, and acted the best and most upright for the preservation of the Irish parliament, and the maintenance of the rights and franchisses of the Irish people, are now entrusted with the management of their affairs:—those who bribed the great, oppressed the poor, divided all parties—and in the distraction and dismay they had occasioned, by force and fraud despoiled the country of its only boast, *they* are out of power; and long may they remain so!

Sedit eternumque sedebit infelix Theseus.

It is not for such men ever to look to Ireland for any countenance—they will not, and they cannot be forgotten.

IRISH PEERS' ELECTION.

There are at present two vacancies in the Representative Peerage of Ireland; the first occasioned by the elevation of the Marquis of SLIGO to a Peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron MONTEAGLE: and the second by the recent demise of the Earl of LANDAFF.

The mode prescribed by the Act of Union for supplying vacancies occasioned by decease, is as follows:—The LORD CHANCELLOR, or KEEPER of the GREAT SEAL of the United Kingdom, on receiving a certificate of the death of such Peer, under the hands and seals of any two Imperial Lords of Parliament, shall cause a writ to be issued to the LORD CHANCELLIOR or KEEPER of the GREAT SEAL of Ireland, directing him to cause writs to be issued respectively to every Peer entitled to vote at the Election of Representative Peers, on the part of Ireland; which writ enjoins each

Peer, within fifty-two days from the teste of the writ, to return the blank filled up with the name of the Peer for whom he shall vote as the Peer to succeed to the vacancy made by such demise.

These writs are bipartite, so that the name of the Peer chosen is written twice. One part of the writ remain as a record in the Crown Office of Ireland; the other part, duly certified, is transmitted to the Clerk of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

With respect to the case of the Marquis of SLIGO, we believe a fresh election cannot be obtained by any steps whatever, until his patent as a Peer of the United Kingdom shall be on the table of the House of Lords which cannot before his regular introduction as a Peer of the United Kingdom—a proceeding which has not yet taken place.

To the EDITOR *of the* STAR.

SIR,

I beg you will insert in your Paper, for the information of the public, the following statement relative to Mr. Mungo Park.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

G. C.

" *Goree, July* 28, 1806.

" About the 12th instant, one of Mr. Park's guides arrived here with a letter from him, dated the 10th of November, at Sansauding, on the Niger, a little to the eastward of Sego, confirming the death of Mr. Anderson, surgeon, with the additon that Mr. Scott, an artist, was also dead; in short there only remained himself, lieutenant Martyn, and three soldiers of the Royal African corps. He had ascertained that the Niger joins the river Congo, which empties itself into the South Atlantic Ocean, and for the purpose of exploring the same, he had procured a canoe from the King of Bambarra, and had proceeded considerably further before the guide left him, and he then had great hopes of soon making the coast.

" A subsequent report by a Mandango, is unpleasant, but as *it cannot be relied on*, there are still hopes that he is living."

Posthumous Fame.—On the death of Bishop *Burnet*, Lintot, the bookseller, dishonourably exposed to the view and mirth of the town, a letter written by that Prelate to *Le Clerc*, at Geneva, containing 50l. and a character of himself, to be inserted in the *Journal des Seavans*, after his death. It ran in these words:—" *Burnettus*, Anglus, (though he was a Scot) historiæ et antiquitatum instaurator felicissimus, ecclesiæ propugnator acerrimus," &c. &c.

LONDON.—SETTEMBER 8.

We have authority to ſtate, that Sir J. Newport, Bart, has been pleaſed to ſignify to the chamber of commerce, Dublin, the reſult of remonſtances made by him to the Directors of Eaſt India Company, which he truſts will open a branch of export materially ſerviceable to the trade and manufactures of Ireland; by Ireland availing herſelf of an act paſſed in 1793, when the charter was renewed to the Company, whereby it was provided, that a veſſel of 800 tons burden ſhould be ſent every year to Cork, for freight of ſuch articles; and he recommends, in ſtrong and energetic terms to Ireland in general, that no time may be loſt this ſeaſon, as the demand muſt be made, and the tonnage ſpecified the firſt week in Auguſt to the Iriſh commiſſioners of the revenue, to be tranſmitted by them to the Eaſt India Company, the firſt week in September.—It is not neceſſary that the entire 800 tons ſhall be demanded; the rate to be the ſame from this country as from London.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to re-appoint Lieutenant STEPHENS to his Majeſty's ſhip Fame. (This Officer having been taken ſeveral times before the Lords, of the Council reſpecting the deaths of the three men late of the Trident, which had been puniſhed on Butcher's Iſland, Bombay.) During the inveſtigation it was proved that he merely attended the puniſhment of thoſe men, in the preſence of, and under the authority of his commanding officer, and the fulleſt teſtimony was given of Lieut. STEPHENS's excellent character and humane diſpoſition.

VALENTINE JONES, Eſq. charged with malverſations, in the Weſt Indies, to the amount of 80,000l. and upwards, has given bail in the Court of King's Bench, himſelf in 20,000l. and four ſureties in the remaining amount, for his appearance on the day of trial. The proſecution is at the inſtance of the Lords of the Treaſury.

SINGULAR CONVICTIONS. — Within theſe few days, the Curate of a village near town, and one of the Overſeers of the Pariſh, a Gentleman Farmer, had a diſpute reſpecting ſome private buſineſs, and the Farmer d—d the Clergyman's eyes. For this offence he was brought before the Magiſtrates, and convicted in the penalty of 5s. The Farmer contended that he was not *a Gentleman*, and that he ought to pay no more than 1s. This objection was over-ruled, as it appeared that he kept his ſporting *dogs*, and regularly took his *wine* after dinner. It happened, however, that he Clergyman had omitted reading the Act againſt profane ſwearing, &c. at the time ſtated by the law; the Farmer, therefore returned the compliment, by informing againſt him, and the Clergyman was obliged to pay the penalty of 5l.